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U.S. STATEMENT ON DESIRE FOR TALKS 'NOT SINCERE'

LD021838 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] What are they thinking about in the White House today when they make it appear that they are agreeable to talks with the Soviet Union? Clearly there are several considerations: the calculation on achieving unilateral advantage, and the hope of influencing American voters in the direction that the administration needs and of deceiving some of the world public. But the main element is missing: the desire to reach agreement with our country.

The United States is not disposed to hold a serious dialogue with us. They are not being sincere when they talk about their desire to sit down at the conference table. They need talks as a screen to cover up the arms buildup.

All the proposals that the Reagan administration has put forward -- both on the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe and that of strategic arms -- have been unacceptable in advance. Washington has also adopted a similar position on the problem of the prevention of the militarization of space. To begin with President Reagan stated that in general he does not intend to hold talks with us on the elimination of antisatellite weapons. Then, when his categorical refusal provoked growing dissatisfaction in the United States, and within the walls of the U.S. Congress, the President began to maneuver. There began to be talk that the White House might possibly agree to discuss some partial aspects of the limitation of space weapons.

The Soviet Government faced Washington with the very essence of the issue: It proposed a possible time, place, and agenda for the talks. The United States had to make a reply. The reply was a negative one.

The American side put forward the precondition that questions concerning medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic weapons should be discussed simultaneously with space weapons. But indeed it was the United States itself, by its actions, that broke off the talks on nuclear armaments. We are willing to resume them only if the situation that existed before the commencement of the deployment of the U.S. Pershings and Tomahawks in Europe is restored. Deliberately putting forward unacceptable conditions, Washington is striving to make talks on preventing the militarization of space impossibl too.

Unfortunately, this kind of approach on the part of the Reagan administration has become usual. But the short-sighted position of some of its allies evokes surprise: In London, for example, they assert that the White House has supposedly taken a constructive position in response to the Soviet Union's initiative. Those who talk this way either want to be deceived, which is not very likely, or are deceiving others.

As the TASS statement points out, the U.S. Administration's reply is totally unsatisfactory and is intended to bring about a situation in which space is transformed into an arena for the deployment of mass destruction weapons. A ban on the militarization of space is one of the most urgent problems of present-day politics. Ensuring that all peoples have a peaceful future depends on its solution to a great extent. Our government, therefore, expresses the hope that the U.S. Administration will adopt an attitude of complete seriousness and complete responsibility toward the Soviet proposal.

TSVETOV CASTIGATES U.S. REPLY TO TALKS PROPOSAL

LD021533 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] The Reagan administration's unworthy fuss over the issue of preventing militarization of space is the theme of the news commentary. At the microphone is political observer Vladimir Tsvetov:

The United States has made the inclusion in the agenda of problems concerning medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic weapons a condition for agreeing to talks on preventing militarization of space proposed by the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union has clearly stated that talks on medium-range nuclear missiles cannot take place until the situation existing in Western Europe before the deployment of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles began is restored there. While knowing well this principled Soviet stand, Washington has set its conditions in order to doom any efforts to implement talks on space weapons to failure.

Washington could not reject the Soviet proposal directly; its overt belligerence is making even its allies wary. Now, the U.S. Government has gained an opportunity to assert that it is agreeable to talks on preventing star wars -- that is the romantic sounding name given by Reagan to the destruction of civilization -- but that the Soviet Union, so they say, is displaying intractability. But the attempt to throw stardust into people's eyes is, of course, dommed to failure.

The TASS statement points out that the Soviet proposal to begin talks on space weapons remains in force, and that the USSR's Government hopes for a more serious and responsible approach from the U.S. Administration toward this proposal. The Soviet Union has confirmed the sincerity of its proposal by a unilateral rejection of putting antisatellite weapons into space as long as other countries do not do so.

As far as the Washington authorities are concerned, their negative stand was expressed by the President himself. Until we determine whether a solution to the problems of space weapons really exists, Reagan said, I do not consider it constructive to enter into official international talks. Naturally, Washington does not intend to determine that a solution to the problems of space weapons really exists.

At the moment, the White House is leaning on the first part of its reply to the Soviet Union, which says: We are ready for talks on space weapons. However, the administration announces the second part of its reply in very small print. It says: But we are setting conditions that are deliberately unacceptable for the USSR, so that the talks will not take place. This is in the hope that not everybody will be able to make out the small print.

The risk of a military catastrophe should an arms race develop in space is too great. Understanding of this is spreading throughout the world, including in the United States. For that reason, the refusal to enter into talks on space weapons cannot bring political dividends for the Reagan administration.

SOLTAN: U.S. TRYING TO ATTACH STRINGS TO TALKS

LD021517 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] We start off with a commentary by Yuriy Soltan about the Soviet and the American attitudes to the problem of preventing the militarization of space and this is what he writes:

With the United States about to complete the space weapons it began working on in 1958 it is vital to take urgent steps to prevent the militarization of space. Without this, humanity would face a deadly danger as near-earth space would become infested with conventional, nuclear, laser and particle beam weapons. Such systems would be designed to hit targets both in space and on the earth.

If the arms race spreads to space this would greatly increase the risk of a military disaster and destroy all prospects for arms limitation and reduction. The Soviet Union has more than once called on the United States and other powers to act promptly to stop all channels by which weapons might find their way into space. It won overwhelming support in the United Nations with its draft treaty banning the use of force in and from space. This country has also appealed directly to the United States to begin talks on the problem but the latter has given no response.

In its statement last week the Soviet Government again stressed the need for urgent moves to prevent the militarization of outer space. It offered to begin talks on the matter with the American Administration in Vienna next September. The Soviet Government suggested imposing a moratorium, on a mutual basis, on the testing and deployment of space weapons, to be effective as of the first day of the talks. Earlier, this country pledged unilaterally not to set antisatellite systems into space as long as the other countries followed suit. Washington's reaction to the Soviet Government statement was prompt and essentially negative.

What the Americans want is not to negotiate concrete problems in a serious way but just to study the overall approach. What's more, they are trying to attach strings, demanding that space weapons be discussed along with medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic arms. But wasn't it Washington that disrupted the talks on the two problems when it started to deploy its first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe last November? From its official statement the United States has no intention to remove this obstacle and restore the status quo. On the contrary, it wants to continue installing several hundreds of missiles.

The American Administration is apparently reluctant to promote a dialogue on European and strategic nuclear weapons. It would like to keep the deadlock over these problems so as, with the help of its linkage technique, to hinder any talks on preventing the militarization of space. As the Soviet news agency TASS said in a statement on the 1st of this month, this country rejects all attempts to attach strings to talks on the problem vital to all the nations and thus prevent its solution. The Soviet Government offer to begin talks on preventing the militarization of space still stands. This government hopes the American Administration will treat this offer more seriously.

PRAVDA MEDIA ROUNDUP ON SOVIET PROPOSAL

PM021143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: Preventing the Militarization of Space"]

[Text] 1 Jul -- The Soviet Government statement on the need to take urgent steps on preventing the militarization of space and holding Soviet-American talks on this problem has produced a wide response throughout the world.

The Soviet Union has again demonstrated its concern for world peace and for the future of mankind, Poland's TRYBUNA LUDU writes. The USSR is countering the emergence of the monstrous new danger with a package of constructive proposals whose implementation can block the weapon's path into outer space.

"The whole world is asking the question: Has mankind, having reached for the stars since time immemorial, seeking to discover the secrets of the universe, now achieved impressive successes only to find that they pose the threat of a nuclear conflagration?" NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) notes. "Once again Moscow has replied confidently to this question: There is an alternative. It is an agreement on preventing an arms race in space, and concerned efforts to use space solely for creative purposes for the good of mankind."

"A new confirmation of the USSR's love of peace," "Space is for peaceful purposes alone," "In the interests of the future of world civilization" -- Bulgarian papers publish the statement beneath these headlines. "The USSR," RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses, "is consistently advocating that space remain peaceful. Suffice it to recall Soviet leader K.U. Chernenko's recent reply to U.S. journalist J. Kingsburg-Smith's questions."

In an effort to facilitate the solution of the problem, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG points out, the USSR last year pledged unilaterally not to place antisatellite weapons in space; in other words, it imposed a unilateral moratorium on such launches as long as the other states, including the United States, refrain from putting any kind of antisatellite weapons into space. Now, by putting forward an important initiative on Soviet-American talks on preventing the militarization of space, Moscow has again confirmed its firm resolve: The use of force in space and from space against the earth, as well as from the earth in against objects in space, must be banned for all time.

The U.S. news media devote paramount attention to the Soviet Government statement. THE WASHINGTON POST frontpages a detailed account of the document and writes: "The Russians have repeatedly insisted on a space weapons ban since President R. Reagan's call for the deployment of a 'star wars' military system in space. Americans who have been in the Soviet Union recently are strongly of the opinion that as far as the Soviet officials they met are concerned, space weapons are the key problem. Now Moscow has made an official proposal to Washington on starting talks in Vienna this September for the purpose of preventing the placing in space or deployment there, whether on manned or unmanned systems, of any kind of weapons -- conventional, nuclear, laser, beam or any other."

CBS television began its program with the following report: "Moscow has offered the United States talks on banning space weapons. This conrete Soviet initiative increases the pressure on the Reagan administration, which will be forced to react to it since the Kremlin even named an actual date and venue for the talks. The Soviet initiative is seen by many as an important one, demonstrating that Moscow really wants talks."

The U.S. UPI agency reported that White House Deputy Press Secretary R. Sims said of the Soviet Government statement: "We are studying it closely." At the same time, it follows from a report transmitted by AP that President Reagan, while consenting to start talks on banning space weapons, has also put forward a number of preconditions relating to the agenda of such a meeting.

Britain's THE GUARDIAN writes that by offering to start official talks on prohibiting the deployment of antisatellite weapons in space before the U.S. presidential election "Moscow has basically called Reagan's bluff in order to test the sincerity of his calls for dialogue and a return to the disarmament negotiating table."

Another British paper, the DAILY MAIL, stresses: "The Soviet offer to start Soviet-American talks on an antisatellite weapon ban this fall should be welcomed, just as any step in the direction of achieving disarmament should be welcomed."

West Germany's NEUE ZEIT notes that if the arms race moves into space it will sharply increase the risk of a military catastrophe and undermine the prospects for the limitation and reduction of armaments in general.

France's L'HUMANITE states: "Everywhere there is a growing appreciation of the need to prevent the militarization of space and a growing demand to halt the dangerous development of events before it is too late. Everything must be done to ensure that this opportunity is not missed."

"Moscow's statement on a question which is exceedingly important to the future of all mankind" -- this is the description of the Soviet document in India's PATRIOT. As the leading powers in the sphere of space exploration, the USSR and the United States must do all they can to ensure a peaceful outer space for mankind and to set an example to other states in the solution of this task.

SHLENOV: U.S. AVOIDING SERIOUS NEGOTIATIONS

LD022210 Moscow International Service in Italian 1700 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] On 30 June the Soviet Government invited the U.S. Government to start negotiations in Vienna next September on banning the militarization of space. However, in its hasty reply Washington set a condition that shows the U.S. Administration is trying to avoid serious negotiations. Here is what our commentator Viktor Shlenov writes:

Reagan's administration is preparing a crime against mankind. It intends to transform space into a theater for a frenzied arms race. At the beginning of this year the U.S. President officially approved Directive No 119, which establishes a program to create a space antimissile system. The heavy vehicle of the arms race has thus taken a new turn. If we do not stop it now, in a few years near-earth space will be full of the most modern extermination devices.

U.S. plans for the militarization of space are causing profound anxiety in Western Europe, and there is good reason for this anxiety. Many observers stress the connection between the antimissile missile system planned by the United States and Reagan's concept of a limited nuclear war in Europe. The continued deployment of new first-strike nuclear missiles trained on the USSR shows that for the sake of its hegemonistic plans the United States is ready to sacrifice the peoples of Europe in the hope of thwarting the counterstrike with an antimissile shield. The citizens of Western Europe are becoming increasingly aware of the monstrous nature of these plans. The situation on our continent as seen in terms of its security can deteriorate suddenly as a consequence of the U.S. space strategic defense system, says the West German magazine DIE WELT.

The Pentagon not only wants to make a leap forward in space but is prepared to drag its West European allies into its space adventures. Recently a report was carried in U.S. papers that a Pentagon group is planning to ask to be given the job of building a space-based tactical missile for Western Europe.

For some time now the USSR has been working to achieve an agreement that will prevent the proliferation of the arms race in space. The Soviet leaders have always raised this matter with the U.S. Government. To facilitate such an agreement the USSR has unilaterally proclaimed a moratorium on the launching of antisatellite weapons until other countries have done the same. The Soviet Government statement succinctly formulates the proposals that would, if implemented, close all channels of the militarization of space. The USSR Government is convinced that no weapon -- either conventional, nuclear, laser beam, particle beam, or of any other kind -- should be deployed in space on either manned or unmanned systems.

No space weapon, no matter where it is based, should be built, tested or deployed either for antimissile defense, or as an antisatellite weapon, or should be used against targets on land or in the air. All weapons of this kind that are already in existence should be destroyed. In addition the USSR proposes a ban on the use of force in space, from space against the earth, or from the earth against targets in space. Finally, starting the day the negotiations begin, the USSR has proposed, on a reciprocal basis, a moratorium on testing and deployment of the aforementioned arms.

The responsibility for the present and for the future of the human race makes it necessary to begin negotiations on banning the militarization of space without any further delay.

WEINBERGER JUSTIFICATION OF SPACE ARMS RACE HIT

LD030844 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 3 TASS -- It follows from an interview given by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT that the Reagan administration intends to carry on the arms race and to spread it into outer space. The Pentagon chief also made it clear that Washington has no intention to conduct productive talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of nuclear arms and on preventing the militarisation of outer space because the United States is presumably lagging behind the USSR and also because of "difficulties" involved in verification.

Having voiced his satisfaction with the Senate approval of military spending for 1985 (which stands at an astronomical sum of 291 billion dollars), Weinberger pointed out that the United States had for four years now been drastically escalating its military budget and said that these increments would have to continue.

Trying to justify the policy of the administration, the defence secretary claimed anew that the Soviet Union was ahead of the United States in several classes of weaponry, in particular, in the number of nuclear warheads, although the Pentagon had been admitting until recently that the United States had more warheads than the Soviet Union.

ZHUKOV SCORES ROWNY REMARKS ON SPACE WEAPONS

PM021504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Political Observer's Notes": "Clouding the Issue"; capitalized words published in boldface]

[Text] Britain's THE TIMES has published an article which sheds light on the clumsy machinations of the Reagan administration, which is attempting to find a justification for its obstinate refusal to talk with the USSR on preventing the militarization of space and, in particular, on banning antisatellite weapons.

It is not only public antiwar movements that are demanding an immediate start to these talks but also the ruling circles of many countries, which are aware of the danger posed to mankind by the U.S. leadership's decisions on preparations for "star wars."

That is why U.S. leading figures and propaganda services have been obstinately trying, as it were, to cloud the issue and to persuade people that the United States is preparing to make proposals of some kind aimed at starting in the future talks on certain "partial" questions relating to space weapons limitation.

Meanwhile, retired General E. Rowny, who, as is known, was the U.S. representative at the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, has been hastily catapulted from Washington to London. His instructions are to somehow justify the "empty chair" policy which the United States is conducting in its stubborn refusal to have a dialogue with the USSR on preventing the militarization of space. It was to that end that he made an address at the Royal Institute.

What news did Rowny bring with him to London? THE TIMES provides the following report:

"Rowny stated in London that at the moment the administration is merely studying the possibility of talks on antisatellite weapons and that the discussions are still exploratory. He stressed that verification is of vital importance for limitations, not to mention the possible prohibition of antisatellite weapons, and that Washington has so far not put forward any proposals in connection with this problem. Rowny made it clear that he is one of those who oppose any new Soviet proposal on antisatellite weapons until the administration has formulated sensible ideas in the verification sphere."

Naturally enough, these slender arguments did not convince the Europeans. In fact, they confirmed their fears that the Reagan administration is trying to get out of participating in talks. It was even clearer that the United States is simply sabotaging the talks on the phony pretext of the impossibility of monitoring the fulfillment of an agreement.

In order somehow to mitigate European criticism of the United States, Rowny resorted in the same address to another crude trick: Without fear of appearing ridiculous, he said that it is the Soviet Union not the United States that does not want talks on preventing the militarization of space.

"Rowny reported," THE TIMES writes, "that the United States invited the Russians to participate in a working group on the question of verification, proposed to be set up within the framework of the Geneva UN Conference on Disarmament. But the Soviet Union refused to discuss antisatellite weapons in that context."

To the uninitiated this stunt may appear to be a sound argument. But what is it really?

Recently, on instructions from the 38th General Assembly, the Geneva Conference on Disarmament discussed the question of setting up a special committee on the question of preventing an arms race in space. As General Assembly Resolution 38/70 said, the Geneva conference is to set up a working body to "hold TALKS (my emphasis -- Yu. Zhukov) on concluding an agreement" on this question.

But the draft submitted to the conference setting out the body's powers did not accord with the General Assembly's instructions. The draft envisaged that the committee would merely ASCERTAIN...THE QUESTIONS (my emphasis -- Yu. Zhukov) relating to the prevention of the arms race in space."

The setting up of a special committee with such limited and purely formal powers would, of course, play into the hands of the United States, which is refusing to hold talks on the central issue on a variety of pretexts. But, naturally, a decision of that kind does not suit those who really do want talks leading to a ban on antisatellite weapons.

You can "ascertain questions" ad infinitum. Meanwhile, U.S. military-technical science, the military industry, and the generals from the Pentagon's specially created Space Command are already hard at work preparing to carry out their criminal "star wars" plans.

Thus the maneuver performed by U.S. Administration representative Rowny was clearly intended to shift the blame for the refusal to talk onto someone else -- to accuse the USSR of something the United States is guilty of -- namely, a stubborn refusal to talk.

As for the Soviet Union, its position remains unchanged -- it was clearly and succinctly formulated in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to questions put by U.S. journalist J. Kingsbury-Smith and the newspaper PRAVDA, published on 12 and 14 June: The USSR has proposed and is proposing an immediate start to official talks in order to reach an agreement on preventing the militarization of space.

Our proposals on how to solve this problem," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated, "are on the table in Washington. But Washington does not want to look at this problem, it does not even want to discuss it. It is clear that in this very important sphere we are not encountering a reciprocal desire for substantial talks, let alone a desire to seek an accord."

And no propaganda stunts like Rowny's political show in London are going to conceal that fact.

PERLE SPACE WEAPONS COMMENTS CRITICIZED

PM021202 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS-attributed article by I. Maslov under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Mr Perle's Stories"]

[Text] Wherever Washington's emissaries turn up, they engage in unseemly activity: They try to make out that what they desire is in fact the reality, they attempt to justify -- albeit clumsily -- the White House's adventurist, militarist course, and they are not averse to expatiating on the Reagan administration's alleged "love of peace." An example of this hypocrisy was provided in Bonn by R. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security policy. He was addressing the Fifth European-U.S. Conference on Security Policy in the West German capital.

And here are Mr Perle's "pearls": "We must achieve strategic superiority," "We must create an ABM defense system with space-based elements," "We don't need any moratorium or freeze on nuclear arms." Is this not an attempt to spur on an unprecedented race in the United States in terms both of nuclear arms and of plans for the militarization of space?! Even West Germany's DPA news agency was obliged to call Perle "one of the fiercest of the conservatively inclined [politicians]."

The envoy of the U.S. military department has begun, without batting an eyelid, to overturn the facts and has asserted without sustantiation that U.S. space weapons will be designed "to intercept missiles before they can get near targets in Europe or America." Yet these stories of Perle's are a total deception of those taking part in the conference. The whole world is perfectly familiar with the Soviet Union's proposals to embark immediately on talks on banning the militarization of space and the socialist countries' proposal to conclude a treaty on the reciprocal non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact members and the NATO states. And the Reagan administration is responding to all these peace-loving proposals by stepping up the race in conventional and nuclear arms, is demanding that its NATO allies increase military expenditure, and is blocking the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The United States' preparation for "star wars," one of whose initiators was Perle himself, is angrily denounced by sane people throughout the world. For instance, here is what G. Smith, former Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has said: The program of preparation for "star wars" put forward by the administration is the most dangerous change in U.S. military strategy in the entire postwar period. It will sharply intensify the threat of catastrophic war.

Nor has Perle refrained from publicly accusing the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPK] of being the initiator of demonstrations against the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons in the FRG. He was sharply rebuked at the conference by SPD Chairman W. Brandt and by prominent SPD members E. Bahr and H. Ehmke. Brandt stated frankly that the U.S. envoy's statements were couched in a "cold war" spirit.

As we can see, the "space arms bearer," Perle, has overstepped the mark, and moreover he has demonstrated his hawkish stance in a Europe whose peoples not only resolutely reject the military experiments in space but are also unwilling to be Washington's nuclear hostages.

PRAVDA ON RESUMPTION OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD300628 Moscow TASS in English 0626 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union's foreign policy and military doctrine are directed at preventing a nuclear war in any form, PRAVDA said today in connection with the resumption of work by the annual session of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. The paper said that forestalling a nuclear war must become the paramount goal and a mandatory norm of conduct of all nuclear powers irrespective of the dimensions of their nuclear potentials. By making the unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union has laid a sound basis for concrete efforts in this field. The implementation of the USSR's proposals for freezing nuclear arsenals, enforcing a moratorium on nuclear blasts and working out a set of standards to regulate relations between nuclear powers would be of exceptional significance to averting a nuclear cataclysm.

After recalling a whole package of Soviet proposals for curbing the arms race, preventing its spread to outer space and banning chemical weapons, the paper cited facts showing that the United States is blocking the Geneva conference's work.

Having set course at gaining military superiority and developing a first-stike nuclear capability, Washington regards as a burden even the very need to hold talks that would aim to limit its currently pursued large-scale military buildup programs.

Seeing that their obstruction of the talks is condemned everywhere, U.S. ruling quarters have of late been applying political comouflage to their stance, including at the Disarmament Conference. The related maneuvers have included, for instance, the submitting to the conference with a lot of propagandist drumbeating of an American document on the prohibition of chemical weapons, which, while demanding scrupulous control over the territories of other states, left U.S. private chemical corporations out.

A shared will to reach agreement on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security is needed to secure the success of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. PRAVDA concluded.

WORLD DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE OPENS AT UN

LD030515 Moscow TASS in English 0513 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] New York July 3 TASS -- A special committee for a world disarmament conference opened its session at the United Nations Headquarters. The idea of convening the conference has been advanced by the Soviet Union which views it as the most authoritative forum for discussing the burning problem of our time.

The present session of the committee, in which official representatives of 40 countries are taking part, is to prepare recommendations for the forthcoming, 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly which opens in New York in September.

According to debates at the United Nations, the overwhelming majority of states favour the holding of the world conference. It could give fresh impetus to the struggle against the mounting war menace and help involve all countries in these efforts. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community imply that the conference should work out concrete decisions on curbing the arms race which would be obligatory to all U.N. member states.

FEDEROV: U.S. OBSTRUCTS TEST TREATY RATIFICATION

LD0221108 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow Jul 2 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Fedorov writes:

The treaty between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of underground nuclear weapon tests was signed ten years ago, on July 3, 1974, as a result of the Soviet-American summit talks in Moscow. The most important provision of the treaty was the obligation of the sides to limit the yields of underground explosions to 150 kilotons. The world public then highly assessed the treaty as another evidence of the striving of the sides to curb the competition in the military sphere, to pave the road to such an agreement under which the staging of nuclear test explosions would be banned altogether.

The talks on underground nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes were held in accordance with the 1974 treaty. As a result, under the Soviet-American treaty signed in 1976 the USSR and the USA have undertaken to impose stringent rules also with regard to peaceful nuclear blasts.

It would seen every condition has been created for putting into force both the 1974 and 1976 treaties in accordance with all the rules of the constitutional procedure of the sides.

Ten years have passed since that time and the 1974 treaty still remains unratified. The reason for this is Washington's unconstructive, or to be more precise, obstructionist stand.

Motivated by the striving to end the situation under which the 1974 and 1976 treaties are as if suspended in the air the Soviet Union proposed and proposes to the American side to take measures for their ratification without any preliminary terms and linkages.

But Washington invariably gives a negative answer to this Soviet proposal: References are made in Washington to the difficulty of verifying the observance of commitments assumed and it is demanded that appropriate provisions of the 1974 treaty be revised before the ratification.

This is an absurd stand, particularly in view of the fact that the control provisions of the afore-mentioned treaties have been thoroughly agreed upon during their conclusion to the mutual satisfaction of the sides. Moreover, they have not yet been tried out in practice since the treaties remain unratified through the fault of the U.S. side. In other words, in its striving to frustrate the ratification Washington would obviously like to create a sort of vicious circle in the matter.

Why is this being done? They in Washington now talk about their alleged striving for nuclear arms limitation while in reality, far from reducing, build up still more the programmes for development and creation of new nuclear charges. In these conditions any restrictions on underground nuclear tests are viewed in Washington as nothing but an annoying hindrance.

They in Washington also do not want the resumption of the talks on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests, which were the tripartite talks (with Britain's participation). And it is precisely the resumption of such talks that is required by the 1974 treaty. Its Article One obliges the sides to continue talks to end all underground nuclear weapon tests.

In a word, the obstructionist approach of the U.S. side to the problem of limitation and ending of nuclear weapon tests means another illustration to Washington's present militaristic course on the international scene.

USTINOV LEADS CONTINUING MILITARY EXERCISES

LD022009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] On the territory of GDR, Poland, and CSSR, and also in the southern part of the Baltic Sea, under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, staff exercises involving troops and Navy forces of the USSR Armed Forces continue.

In complex conditions, in a situation as close as possible to combat, formations and units are perfecting their teamwork in action and cooperation in various types of battle by conduting joint actions. In the first days of the exercises the actions of the personnel on dry land, in the air, and at sea showed that the commanders, staffs, and political organs and servicemen of various ranks were seeing the exercises as an examination of combat maturity and a report back to the party and Soviet people about the fulfillment of tasks in further strengthening the USSR Armed Forces' combat might posed by the 26th CPSU Congress and the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations.

White in the area of the exercises, Comrade Ustinov visited one of the units of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. The personnel of an excellent subunit showed masterly handling of machinery and weapons.

There was a warm and cordial conversation with the officers, warrant officers, sergeants, and soldiers of the unit. They expressed filial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for its concern for servicemen. Noting the high combat and political training of the unit's servicemen, the USSR minister of defense announced his gratitude to the personnel for their vigilance, exemplary fulfillments of their patriotic and internationalist duty, and selfless, valorous labor.

CEMA TO EXPAND COOPERATION IN NUCLEAR ENGINEERING

LD302209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1613 GMT 30 Jun 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] This year is the 30th anniversary of the entry into service of the world's first industrial nuclear power station at Obninsk. Thus the priority of using the atom for peaceful purposes belongs to the Soviet Union. More than 40 atomic generating-sets are already, with our country's assistance, operating in CEMA countries. By the end of the century their number is due to increase tenfold.

In 1979 the socialist countries signed an agreement on specializing and coordinating the production of nuclear power-generating equipment. This agreement is being successfully implemented. The Moscow economic summit meeting of CEMA countries also recognized the expediency of expanding cooperation between fraternal countries in the area of the priority development of nuclear power-engineering.

MOSCOW TV'S 30 JUNE 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

OW301405 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0824 GMT 30 Jun 84

["Studio 9" program, moderated by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet Television and Radio, with Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting in "Studio 9" of the Ostankino television center for our monthly program devoted to topical problems of international politics.

It has often been said that the situation that has presently taken shape in the international arena is extremely dangerous. I don't think it would be an exaggeration even to say that it is one of the most acute situations in the entire postwar period, and therefore I think it would be correct if we attempted to analyze -- and incidentally, many of our television viewers have asked us to do this in their letters -- wherein specifically the danger lies in the situation that has now taken shape in the international arena.

However, before we begin this kind of analysis I would like to pose a question about the reasons for the emergence of the present political situation. After all, it did not simply emerge by itself but is the result of a serious political turn realized by the capitalist countries, and first and foremost by the United States. For various reasons this country's ruling circles became dissatisfied with the relaxation of international tensions and with detente, and the leaders in Washington turned from this path. Now, Vadim Valentinovich, in your opinion why did this occur?

Balance of Forces

[Zagladin] It seems there were several reasons. It cannot be said that there was only one reason, but maybe one ought to recall the following: This question about reasons for the change -- as a matter of fact a general answer to it has just been given -- is being discussed very actively.

For example, if we take the latest Washington session of the NATO Council, one can see that its document covered this topic quite extensively and generally in terms blaming the Soviet Union. But this is typical camouflage, a disguise meant to conceal the genuine reasons for the change. This must be noted because very little or almost nothing is said about the genuine reasons for the change. At the same time, if you take facts and documents, particularly those published recently, you can quite clearly imagine how this occurred. It occurred as follows: In the beginning, at the beginning of the 1970's or in fact from the very end of the 1960's it was declared in the United States and in other Western countries that the situation in the world had changed, that a new balance of forces had taken shape between the East and West, between the USSR and the United States, and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. A balance of forces emerged, and to continue under these conditions -- the old position-of-strength policy that was characteristic of the Cold War period -- was simply impossible.

The first reaction to this was to agree to detente, or in other words consent to change to some kind of relations built on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. And in fact in the documents of the day, primarily Soviet-U.S. documents of the early 1970's, the U.S. side did what it had refused to do for a long time -- it recognized that there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence in the nuclear age.

However, when the United States and the more conservative of its allies agreed to detente they nevertheless did not renounce everything to which they had previously adhered. They had their own aims in mind, and these aims were already being formulated very clearly in the documents on U.S. policy during that period. Not all of these documents were popularized, if I can put it that way, in the international arena at that time, but they did exist. And from these documents it is evident that the aim the more reactionary circles of the United States pursued in detente was first of all to gain time in order to restore their military superiority.

It can be recalled that the military programs, or at least many of them, that are presently being carried out -- that is the construction of MX missiles, B-1 bombers, and the intermediate-range Pershing and cruise missiles -- were all being initiated at the very same time. Two processes were running concurrently. In 1969, Nixon declared for the first time that there can be no other foundation in an age of balance other than talks between the two sides while in the same year the development of Pershing's, cruise missiles, and so forth was begun.

Nixon then visited the Soviet Union, and at the same time it was he who also declared that we must do everything to restore our military strength, and work on the MX and the B-1 got under way. So the first aim was to win time to restore military superiority.

End of Detente

The second aim lay in attempting to influence the socialist countries during the period of detente -- to achieve a certain softening of socialism, as they said at the time -- or to achieve some kind of loosening of the socialist system, both in individual countries and within the framework of the entire socialist community.

The third aim lay in attempting, under the banner of detente, to achieve an end to the national liberation struggle of the peoples. It was declared frankly at the time, and in many official statements, that detente was not compatible with a continuation of liberation wars that were being waged by peoples against the colonialists.

Finally, the fourth aim lay in attempting, in the framework of detente, to once again unite the allies of the United States. At the end of the 1960's there was a lot of friction and various difficulties and they figured that during this period, using the situation, it would be possible to somehow restore U.S. positions that had begun to loosen.

These were the calculations. However these calculations proved to be wrong. It turned out that they could not shake the socialist camp. Of course, they did cause us some troubles but the socialist camp, the socialist community, remained a community and a firm bastion of peace. They did not manage to end the national liberation movements. On the contrary, during this period, at the beginning of the 1970's, a number of large movements for national liberation achieved victory. They also failed to restore military superiority during this period. And finally, in a state of crisis, no reconciliation of contradictions was achieved in the Western camp. On the contrary, the trade and monetary wars intensified. In a word, none of it worked out.

Under these conditions, the conservative and reactionary circles in the United States and in other countries apparently came to the conclusion that it was time to put an end to detente. As early as January 1976, President Ford declared that detente generally was not the word that was needed, that peace from a position of strength was required, and in a published 1977 presidential document it was admitted that beginning sometime in the mid-1970's -- and I will remind you that 1975 was the year of Helsinki, so it was at about the same time -- a reassessment of values occured in the United States.

The value of talks with the Soviet Union was relegated to the background, if I can put it that way, while a building up of U.S. military might and a position-of-strength policy came to the fore. At the same time...

[Primakov interrupts] Vadim Valentinovich, I think this occurred even a little earlier, not even during the mid-1970's. Recently Kissinger's memoirs were published, I mean relatively recently. Kissinger, who was U.S. secretary of state during the first half of the 1970's, writes that when the Geneva conference was convened -- you remember the Geneva conference on the Middle East...

[Zagladin interrupts] Yes, yes, in 1973.

[Primakov] Yes, in December 1973 the United States already -- and he writes about this quite cynically -- conceived this conference not as a forum for joint actions with the Soviet Union in order to bring peace to the Middle East, but in order -- as he frankly writes -- to divide the participants into separate deals. This was during the detente process and he now admits this.

[Zagladin] This is absolutely right, and I think it is an irrefutable fact. Others can be added. For instance, in 1973 a Soviet-U.S. trade agreement was concluded and at the same time the Jackson-Vanik Amendment appeared that curbed the implementation of this agreement. There are many facts of this kind.

I think one can say that generally during this entire period of detente two trends coexisted: both a trend for detente, to some normal development of relations, and a trend towards returning to a policy of strength. The question is which one of them predominated and when. Initially, the first trend prevailed while mid-way the second trend began to predominate.

Hence it turns out that detente, which was beneficial to all people, which brought relief to everyone because the threat of war was allayed, was not beneficial to those aggressive forces that count on stopping the course of history with the help of force and who count on solving major contemporary world problems with the help of weapons, or at least through blackmail with the use of arms.

The contradictions between the interests of all mankind and all peoples of the world and the interests of this narrow group of people who wager on the past and not on the future was ascertained with new force.

[Zorin] Well, generally it is quite evident that even in the period of the blossoming of detente, if one may call it that, detente had serious enemies in the camp of the imperialist states and that the change that led to the current dangerous situation in the world did not arise in a vacuum. Well, we have already discussed this dangerous situation. This is a general statement. Let us now try to analyze what the real components of the current danger are and what circumstances together create it.

[Primakov] Is this questions for me?

[Zorin] For you, Yevgeniy Maksimovich.

[Primakov] Well, you know, I would draw attention to three points. The first is U.S. attempts to upset the military and strategic balance formed between the United States and the Soviet Union and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries.

Moreover, we are not only talking about certain purely quantitative characteristics, but also qualitative indicators.

For instance, the United States -- together with improving all strategic weapons systems, including the land-based ICBM's and missiles deployed in submarines and in bombers -- is now trying more and more to create first-strike springboards through intermediate-range missiles. We are talking about Europe and not only Europe, but also Japan and South Korea. As I see it, these springboards are being created everywhere.

Similarly, U.S. attempts to upset the military and strategic balance are manifest by their attempts to move to fundamentally new weapons systems. Here one should of course note antisatellite weapons and other weapons systems which the United States is trying to introduce into space. In the future the question could be one of laser and beam weapons and so on, and other weapons systems, and the so-called star wars which are being advertised in certain publications in the United States. All this relates to the first point.

The second point I would like to broach in regard to your question, Valentin Sergeyevich, is the striving of the United States to spread confrontation with the Soviet Union from a global to a regional level, or as they call it -- Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff introduced this term -- geographic escalation. Geographic escalation -- confrontation against the Soviet Union, tough opposition against the Soviet Union, as Weinberger puts it. He stresses simultaneous global and regional confrontation.

How is this manifested? This is an intensification of the permanent U.S. military presence in certain regions and the search for additional anti-Soviet coalitions and the establishment of these additional coalitions.

Finally, the third point which seems to me the first two, thus creating this extremely dangerous situation, is the ideologization of policy by the United States. Generally, this is Reagan's statement -- behind which are not only certain rhetorical devices but also a certain system of views of the people from his circle -- that it is necessary to organize a crusade against communism, that the Soviet Union is an empire of evil, and so on.

If Reagan now in his preelection battles somewhat deviates from this or tries to appear as though he is deviating from these direct attacks on the Soviet Union, this deludes no one, because first they are periodically repeated and then, strictly speaking, the contribution to this ideologization of policy has already been made. The declaration to this effect has been made in full by Reagan and his circle. I think that the three points I have mentioned comprise the nucleus of the danger.

[Zagladin] I agree with this, and would only add one or two things. We have already discussed the fact that development of new weapons systems in fact began during the years of detente, but this also applies to the second and third points, insofar as global but also regional plans of confronting socialism and primarily the Soviet Union -- was the idea of the presidential directive No. 10, which was promulgated, if I am not mistaken, in August 1977. It expressly said that insofar as direct confrontation was too too dangerous for the United States, it should be transferred not only to the global but also to the regional level. Europe, Asia and so on were directly mentioned.

[Primakov] And the Rapid Deployment Forces were added to this.

[Zagladin] And the Rapid Deployment Forces are, of course, associated with this.

Regarding the third point, this entire campaign for a change from detente to confrontation was conducted under these same slogans. The Committee on the Present Danger and then the Heritage Foundation -- in the middle of the 1970's all these organizations already had a collection of arguments for the antisocialist and anti-Soviet ideologization of U.S. foreign policy.

Reagan's Anti-Sovietism

Finally, indeed the extent of this vocabulary in the President's recent speeches has decreased, but it has not completely disappeared, and the main thing is that he continues to be evasive. Recently, literally in the last week, there was another discussion in Washington on questions of international terrorism. Secretary of State Shultz delivered an address there. This was a crude, I would say a completely obscene, address which gave an interpretation of the empire of evil. The address had one purpose: to show that all troubles are rooted in the Soviet Union and that the Soviet Union is the source of international terrorism, which should be fought. However, when he was asked later at the press conference what evidence could he cite, it turned out that naturally there was no evidence, and there could be none. He was forced to admit that there was no evidence, but everyone already knows that it is so, and this was the only evidence used.

[Zorin] This is typical of the Reagan administration. In earlier years, before the Reagan administration, although there was a connection, it existed independently. There was anti-Soviet ideology and a practical policy, a pragmatic policy. However, it is a characteristic of the Reagan administration to transform these theoretical and ideological conceptions of the bourgoisie into a practical policy course. This so-called ideologization is typical precisely for the current administration.

Missile Deployment

Well, let us return to the problems we were discussing. Yevgeniy Maksimovich. You named a number of elements which characterize the current situation. I think that each of these elements should be given particular attention. In this regard I would like to draw the attention of our television viewers to this problem: Washington, particularly in recent years, has made efforts -- this has already been mentioned -- to violate the prevailing balance of forces. Vadim Valentinovich, I want to ask you the question: Has the United States succeeded in violating this balance, or at least in destabilizing it to a certain extent?

[Zagladin] No. Here one can say with complete accuracy and resolutely that this has not succeeded and will not succeed. Of course, this is a very brief formulation, but one may elucidate a little.

The first quite serious attempt to do this was precisely the placing of U.S. intermediate range missiles -- Pershing and cruise missiles -- in Europe. The purpose is very simple, if there was balance and parity on the strategic level. [sentence as heard] This was acknowledged in SALT II in 1979 and to date no one has proved that this has changed. But the Pershing and cruise missiles provided an opportunity for evasion and for the deployment of U.S. weapons, that is in fact strategic weapons, in the direct vicinity of the Soviet Union.

However, the Soviet Union warned beforehand that if these measures were taken, reciprocal measures would be taken which would neutralize and counter this danger. These measures were taken. They were discussed in detail by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov in his recent interview. I would like to cite it in order not to repeat all the details.

However, it very convincingly and clearly showed that the measures undertaken -- first, the revocation of the moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 missiles; second, the deployment of increased-range operational-tactical missiles in the GDR and Czechoslovakia; third, deployment of submarine-based weapons near the United States having similar characteristics as the Pershing and cruise missiles -- frustrated the attempt to violate the balance and hence equilibrium was not violated. It is maintained. However, now it is at a higher level, about which we are by no means happy. On the contrary, we want a balance, but at a low level, the lowest level possible. This is where all our proposals about reducing the number of intermediate-range missiles in Europe -- actually existing weapons -- by about three times proceeded from. Well, that has not been agreed to for the time being.

U.S. Star Wars Plans

[Zorin] Vakim Valentinovich, I would like to continue my question. You know that Reagan is now possessed of dreams of star wars and the militarization of space. This has been his fixation in recent months. If the Americans realize their intended programs -- and practical preparations for this are being implemented -- would not this lead to a violation of the strategic balance?

[Zagladin] Strictly speaking, this is the aim of this entire project -- to violate the strategic balance with the help of antimissile defense weapons or with other military weapons introduced into outer space.

Here, one may answer very simply and clearly that the Soviet Union and its allies will not allow this balance to be violated, not at any level and not in any of its parts or aspects. Measures will be taken that will neutralize this violation.

However, one must frankly say that we are resolutely against, categorically against, transferring the arms race into space. The Soviet Union has declared that it unilaterally rejects introducing these weapons into space, at least until others do so. We have called for talks on this issue, have advanced concrete proposals, and have introduced into the UN a corresponding draft treaty, and the UN supported our idea. Now the question is that direct talks are necessary between the USSR and the United States to prevent this new round of the arms race in outer space. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko discussed this very clearly in his interview with Kingsbury-Smith. It gave rise to major response throughout the world, and we hope that this response will also be transposed to the area of U.S. state policy.

[Primakov] With your permission, I would like to emphasize another point -- the proportioning of our reciprocal measures. Yes, I think that it is very important to broach this aspect of our reciprocal measures. They are strictly proportioned. They do not exceed the limits that would enable the balance to be violated.

[Zagladin] Quite so.

[Primakov] We are doing everything to preserve this balance and are trying to lower it as much as possible. However, we are forced to take these reciprocal measures, which generally preserve the balance, but preserve it on a higher level, which is naturally, as you said, undesirable.

[Zagladin] Yebgeniy Maksimovich, this also can be formulated in a brief form, which consists of the fact that the Soviet Union is not seeking or striving for military superiority, just like its allies.

We are for a balance, but at the lowest level. This was very clearly stated in the Moscow Declaration of the heads of state and parties of CEMA member-states and we are true to it.

[Zorin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, you said that Washington's foreign policy strategy combines the global principle or actions on a world scale with a regional principle; that is, actions in certain areas and in certain regions of the world. And I think that if we talk about the regional level of U.S. actions, we can single out Europe, Asia, and Latin America as areas of Washington's special attention. There are, of course, other regions, but these are the three basic areas.

I think we should detail an analysis of this problem. Let us begin by examining in this aspect or plane the situation in Europe.

[Zagladin] Here, and strictly speaking in every continent or area, these three directions are somehow connected and operate simultaneously. Here, primarily in Europe, the result of the U.S. attempt to violate the military and strategic balance had an effect. Missiles appeared here, and thereby the military danger in Europe increased. It somehow came closer to Europe, and America does not hide the fact that it would like to see the field of battle in Europe and it would like to be out of the picture.

There is also another matter. The chance for the accidental outbreak of war has increased, because if a strategic missile flies for 30 minutes and an accident takes place -- a missile is accidentally launched -- one can get in touch on the hot line and somehow clear up the situation, or at least alleviate it. Here, nothing can be done. No hot line would help in the 6-8 minutes of flying time for the Pershing missile. Therefore, the danger hanging over Europe is indeed real, and the Europeans understand this very well, and the enormous scope of the antiwar movement proceeds from this.

Moreover, the deployment of these missiles has exacerbated the general situation and atmosphere of relations between the states of Europe. Of course, one cannot say that these relations have ceased. On the contrary, they continue to develop, but nevertheless these relations have worsened, and primarily between the countries which have agreed to deploy missiles and those who are deploying them on their territory [as heard].

Relations With Europe

Here the question sometimes arises: How is that nevertheless ministers come, from the FRG and soon the British foreign minister will arrive? It is true. They come, because we have no intention of breaking off relations, ending contacts, or violating any agreements with anyone. This is not our policy. However, the result of these contacts and talks that are being held in this case is less than it could have been if there were none of these missiles in Europe.

However, one must say that the situation in Europe is of course not uniform. The increase in military danger is only one side of the matter. The other side of the matter is that this increase in military danger gives rise to certain reciprocal reactions from both the people and the ruling circles.

First of all, countries where missiles are deployed: We can clearly see in these countries that, if their ruling circles hold on to these missiles and continue to insist on their deployment, the opposition to their deployment will grow. The European elections, or elections to the European Parliament which were held 14-17 June, showed this very well.

You see that in the FRG, in Britain and Italy, the Laborites in Britain, the Social Democrats and Green Party in the FRG, and the Communist Party in Italy achieved significant success in these elections. Why? Even the most right-wing observers -- I would say those with a promissile attitude -- say that this is to a significant extent a result of active opposition of these parties to the military danger created by U.S. missiles. There are also differences and various trends among the ruling circles of these states, and these should be considered.

Second, if we take other European countries, let's call them nonmissile countries, here more and more often a striving to dissociate themselves from this destructive missile course is displayed, to find some new paths for relations between the East and West and between Europe and America, because it is no secret that these missiles were imposed by the Americans.

This phenomenon is more noticeable because it has a solid economic basis: the trade war between Europe and America, the credits war between Europe and America, and high discount rates in the United States, which in fact give Americans and opportunity to finance a portion -- and a major portion -- of their military allocations through funds flowing from Europe. All this by no means satisfies the Europeans. On the contrary, it produces very serious friction between them and the United States.

Two consecutive forums were held recently: The Washington session of the NATO Council and London summit meeting of the Western Seven. There were very many commentaries on the subject that these were the strength and unity of the West. Well, those who make these commentaries apparently have their opinions. If one examines the documents of these meetings and other associated published materials, one can notice completely different things.

You know that the Europeans are generally not satisfied with the results of these meetings. Why are they not satisfied? Perhaps the main reason -- there are economic reasons I have already discussed and will not repeat -- is this: A declaration on East-West relations was adopted at the NATO session in Washington. It was said that the basis of this declaration a report was prepared by Tindemands, Belgian minister of foreign relations. I do not know what sort of report this is because it is secret, but judging by everything written about it, one can imagine that this is apparently not an ideal document from our point of view. It proceeds from the false premise about the danger of the Soviet threat or the Soviet military danger, which has never existed and does not exist. Nevertheless, this report was oriented on a certain constructive line on East-West relations. It was a more constructive approach to these relations than the one which is practised now, particularly in Washington. None of this was left in the declaration. It contains very obscure, I would say dubious, formulations.

The same thing was repeated in London. There, too, the Europeans wanted to both stress to a greater extent the value of what was achieved by detente in the 1970's and that they would like to continue it. But nothing came of this either, and one may say that these documents are a compromise, a compromise not in favor of Europe.

However, recent events and major state visits indicate that a desire for these independent steps is growing in Europe, steps in favor of setting right normal relations, or a rebirth of normal relations, as is sometimes said, between the East and West. For instance, the last visit to the Soviet Union was by Mr Francois Mitterrand, president of France. This was a visit which, as you know, we assess as positive. This was a major step in the development of our relations, a return to dialogue, a return to dialogue between East and West, and moreover a return on a constructive basis. We cannot agree with everything that the president said, but it was known before that we had differences.

However there were a lot more spheres where a similarity of views was discovered and this was mainly in the sphere that concerns the preservation of peace, strengthening the basis of peace, and a readiness to do something jointly in order to strengthen this basis. I think this is very important.

Figuratively speaking, I would put it as follows: That today's Europe, Western Europe, is a field of battle, a political battle without weapons -- so far, thank goodness -- and I hope it will remain without weapons. The stake in this battle is peace, but essentially the fate and the future of all Europeans and our common future is linked, the life of all Europeans is mutually linked with the future of all mankind.

U.S. Worldwide Military Presence

[Zorin] Now let us take a look at the U.S. strategy in Asia and the situation that has arisen there in connection with it. Yevgeniy Maksimovich, if you would?

[Primakov] Well, I will begin with the U.S. military presence. We have already said that in Western Europe missiles are being deployed that have a first-strike potential. They represent a first-strike potential for the United States. Similar bases, it would seem to me, are now being established in the Far East as well.

Take Japan for example. About 120 U.S. bases and other military installations have been established on Japanese territory --120 is an enormous number. Such naval bases as Yokosuka and Sasebo in Japan are used by the U.S. 7th Fleet. Besides, two statements were released one after the other. Reischauer, the former U.S. ambassador to Japan, and La Rocque, the former admiral -- now I stress the word former because generally in the West those who are former speak more frankly than those who are holding office -- said that it was true that U.S. Armed Forces on Japanese territory and in its territorial waters possess nuclear weapons. This was admitted by two major U.S. official functionaries. This is no small matter.

Besides, an agreement already exists that a squadron of U.S. F-16 aircraft with a radius of action of 1,000 kilometers and capable of carrying nuclear weapons will be deployed at Misawa Air Base on Honshu Island. That is the picture in Japan.

Similar measures are being implemented in South Korea. Moreover, it seems to me that all these measures can be systematized or conceived generally as an attempt to create a first strike base in the Far East along with Europe. This is very dangerous.

If we speak about the military presence, then the topic of a military presence, an increase in the U.S. military presence in the region constantly comes up in all U.S. actions in Asia. Take a recent case for example: the Persian Gulf zone. We know that as a result of the Iraq-Iran war and an escalation of this war, a situation took shape in which bombings and shelling of tankers took place, tankers that were in the area belonging to or flying the flags of various countries. The United States immediately proposed to escort these tankers.

Now, what was concealed behind this proposal? Recently, a few weeks ago, I was in the United States and I had an opportunity to have a talk with one of the U.S. State Department leaders. I asked him a question. Announcing its desire -- or its attempts, if you want -- to escort these tankers, the United States declared that it wants to receive facilities ["facilities" said in English]. In English, "facilities" means a system of measures facilitating their actions, it could be translated in this way.

[Zorin] Yes.

[Primakov] This includes bases, fleet bunkering in the region's ports, air installations, and special ground services for air operations. It also includes simply bases in the true and traditional meaning of the world. Now, I asked him: Tell me, don't you think that this is more than adequate for the action that you want to carry out, escorting tankers? He could not provide a direct answer to that question. Of course it surpasses to a great extent the scale...

[Zorin interrupts] It is simply an excuse.

[Primakov] It is an excuse. It is being used as an excuse in order to designate its permanent military presence in the region. Or take the following...

[Zorin interrupts] Not only to designate it, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, but to make it real.

[Primarkov] Yes. Moreover, it is all being done under the banner of global opposition to the Soviet Union. Take another example, the Iraqi... [corrects himself] the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

In February of this year, a USSR Academy of Sciences delegation visited India, and it was received by India's External Relations Minister Rao. In a conversation with us, he said frankly that according to available data, the Americans are supplying so many weapons to Pakistan that the weapons cannot be absorbed locally, they cannot be utilized for military purposes by Pakistan itself. We asked: In this case, what is really happening? He replied: conditions are being established so that a certain hour -- or on D-Day as they call it -- in other words at the moment of an armed clash between India and Pakistan -- between Pakistan and India because in this affair Pakistan is the aggressor -- at this moment there will be no need to supply weapons over a technically complicated, and in these conditions, politically complicated air bridge. Everything will simply already be in place. This is one version.

[Zorin] For the Americans.

[Primakov] It is a version for Pakistan. The second version is for the Americans, because Mr. Rao said frankly that it is possible the weapons will be stockpiled there so that they can be used by U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces. That is what they are doing and how they are using conflicts in Asia.

Moreover, the arming of Pakistan is not something being done casually. Arms are being delivered all the time to frustrate any possible agreement or a political settlement between Afghanistan and Pakistan. This too is occurring. Whenever the positions of the sides get even a little bit closer, the Americans jump on the bandwagon and send big consignments of weapons to Pakistan so as to forestall any kind of political solution to the problem. Now, I am already talking about the other side of the matter, not strictly the Pakistan-India one.

U.S.-PRC Ties

What about the coalition ties! What can I say about that? The United States has always counted mainly on playing the China card against the Soviet Union. It has talked about it quite frankly. Currently, attempts along these lines have not ended, and attempts are continuing to play that card for real, to use China against the Soviet Union.

For example, during Reagan's visit to China he did not shy away from putting the main emphasis on making public anti-Soviet pronouncements, which may not have been entirely to the liking of his Chinese hosts. He simply tried to use his visit to China to stir up some kind of anti-Soviet campaign.

I do not think it is playing or will be able to play the Chinese card to full measure because China is pursuing an independent policy. The nature of the policy or whether we can talk about a stabilizing or destabilizing influence of the policy itself is another matter. Nevertheless, I do not think that an attempt or a desire to play the China card will yield results. And so now, I think, it is counting mainly on Japan, as I have already said, and also on local centers of force, like Israel, for instance.

What does the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, or their strategic alliance as they call it, represent? After all, if we approach it from the viewpoint of common sense, even for the United States -- which is attempting to pursue a broader game in the Middle East and is attempting to persuade the conservative Arab regimes to have some kind of relations with them -- even if we look at all this from its viewpoint, from the viewpoint of the logic of its policy, then the policy is meaningless because after all, many Arab countries have turned away from it that could potentially have been its allies.

But it chose that strategic alliance. Why? It explains the matter quite unequivocally. Because, it says, it is essential to strengthen its position, which, once again, is focused on confrontation with the Soviet Union.

[Zagladin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, I think that the last remark about the Arab countries is of great fundamental significance because essentially it concerns everyone. In the long run the attempt by the United States to create new alliances, new coalitions, and to find new allies has within it a major obstacle, or a mine, if you will. Eventually all the countries it is attempting to make into its allies end up in even more acute contradiction, because for the United States an ally is someone it can order about at will. But that is in no way the aim of the countries involved, even if those states, the governments of the states, have positions close to that of the United States. And moreover it concerns...

[Primakov interrupts] Of course, yes, but nevertheless it apparently concerns Israel to a lesser degree, which...

[Zagladin] Yes, Israel. But I think that Israel's genuine interests are also by no means restricted to always following the United States. In the long run, they enter into increasingly acute contradictions and the internal political struggle in Israel is evidence of that. Nobody except the Communist Party and some representatives of the democratic left there even talks about it publicly. But the political struggle being waged shows that such a course is not always supported even by Israeli figures who are close to the power center.

Now if we talk about China, all the more so, because there are major contradictions between the interests of the United States and China. Take the Taiwan issue. Taiwan is an inalienable part of China, yet the United States continues its policy line. On major international issues, for instance, China confirms that it is against the first use of nuclear weapons. The United States has made first use of its basic principle of nuclear policy.

So all these cases all of these attempts carry, of course, a grain of ambivalence. They give the United States something, but somehow they also contain elements contradicting its plans.

[Zorin] Now what has been said about Asia indicates that here too Washington's policy destabilizes the situation and is extrmeley dangerous. Let us briefly -- briefly because it is a topic deserving a special and extensive discussion -- touch on U.S. policy in Latin America. Vadim Valentinovich.

Central America

[Zagladin] If we are to speak briefly I would focus on one or two issues. First of all, when we discuss policy these days more often than not we mention or recall our comrades in Nicaragua who are being subjected to aggression essentially from the United States in an undeclared war. We remember El Salvador and Grenada. These are all very important issues and the recent meetings in Moscow with the Nicaraguan leaders showed how important the issues are from the point of view of universal peace and its preservation. But perhaps we should look at the entire problem in a somewhat broader way.

The actions of the United States in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and other countries are links in the same old global policy of the United States that we have already discussed here, and they are links in its general policy in relations to the entire Latin American Continent, not just the Central American region.

Why is that so? In this case the United States has an excuse for its policy. It once again talks about a communist threat, that there is Red infiltration in the region and that it is struggling against Red infiltration that supposedly poses a threat to the United States. But those are lies, lies that have been disseminated by the Americans for a long time but that are now being refuted not only by representatives of the region's progressive forces but by the most official representatives of nearly all the Latin American states. Only some dictators refuse to expose the lie. The governments of large Latin American countries have declared frankly during their meetings -- there were several of them this year beginning with the January meeting in Quito -- that it is not true, that the reasons for the problems existing in Central and Latin America as a whole are social and economic reasons, repression of millions of people, poverty, and destitution and they are the results of the dominance of U.S. capital to a great extent, the dominance of backward social systems.

All this the Americans try to cover up by talking about a Red threat. However, that is not all they are covering up. They are simultaneously covering up their capital, global, and strategic interests in order to restore their position in South America, in Latin America.

For them Latin America is a strategic region, a region near the United States where they have become used to rule and domination. They calculate that they would be able to turn major Latin American countries -- Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, and others -- to their course, their policy course, and now one can see that it is not working. And there is no question of Red intrigues. The matter is simply that those countries by themselves are becoming major centers of world policy and beginning to play an increasingly independent role, a role by no means corresponding to what the United States would like to make of them.

Second, they are countries that are extremely important to the United States economically. It has more than $40 billion of direct capital investment there. The foreign debt of Latin American countries -- more than $250 billion -- is basically a debt to the United States, and the profits extracted there, if we take the percent of what such capital investments or capital contributes to the United States, are twice that of investments in other regions of the world. Such assets are a substantial increase in the resources the United States wants and intends to use primarily for military purposes.

Third, they are a source of strategic assets, primarily strategic raw materials. According to calculations of Soviet economists, one-third of mineral fuel, about one-fourth of agricultural goods -- or rather goods of agricultural origin -- and two-fifths of food imports comes from Latin America to the United States. So the United States, while fighting in Central America, is in fact fighting for the whole of Latin America. Pressure on Central America is one of the levers for pressure on the entire continent.

However, one must say that the conflict has a number of characteristics. First, if the United States is increasingly using crude force, then Latin American countries are increasingly displaying a readiness to pursue the political path, to resolve their issues politically, and depart from a policy of force.

Second, the use of force by the United States is not having success, not in Nicaragua, El Salvador, or in particular other states of the region conducting an independent line.

Finally, the third thing -- I have already discussed this, but as a conclusion -- the United States, in conducting its policy, is increasingly turning essentially the entire continent against it, with all the various social and political regimes existing in Latin American countries.

U.S. Public Opinion

[Zorin] In contemporary conditions, when public opinion, which has become a real political force, and the peace movement -- we have already discussed this -- are exerting quite real influence on the course of the political process, it is generally not that easy for Washington to implement all that we have discussed today. Therefore, the Washington leadership accompanies its actions with a certain large-scale political propaganda cover-up. I would like to ask you, Vadim Valentinovich, to discuss that activity, that aspect of the American Administration's activities.

[Zagladin] Essentially, if we return to the beginning of our talk then it touches on precisely the third point -- the ideologization of foreign policy. I would say that probably never until now has there been such ideologization; that is, attemtps to cover up a practical, pragmatic, reactionary, and aggressive policy by ideological screens. There has never been such an attempt.

I think that here one should note two aspects of the matter. The first aspect is that essentially the question is not one of ideology, but of a propaganda war. The ideologization of U.S. policy is unleashing a propaganda war against socialism, declaring us the empire of evil, declaring that socialism is the source of all troubles on earth, and frankly declaring a comprehensive and total struggle against socialism and communism.

[Primakov] I think that one could name four main directions in which the United States — I mean official circles, of the U.S. Administration — is now trying to influence public opinion.

The first is that they are attempting to show that nothing dangerous is happening. Immediately one can say that they will not succeed. Recently analyses were made of the Gallup and Yankelovich polls -- Yankelovich is also a major center for public opinion polls in the United States -- and the polls indicated that it is not that easy to dull the minds of U.S. residents, and to say that nothing dangerous is happening and sit quietly and wait for better times.

The second point I would like to note is the attempt to show that supposedly the USSR does not want talks. There is now concentrated propaganda in that direction attacking the minds of U.S. television viewers, radio listeners, newspaper readers, as well as those who listen to speeches, incidentally, because the idea is also pursued in speeches. It is, of course, an absolutely false premise, an absolute falsification of the situation, because indeed talks in Geneva have been suspended, but essentially they were suspended by the Americans. For instance, what were the talks on intermediate-range missiles? They were talks that were held for the purpose of not permitting the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe. And if deployment has begun, then the negotiating table has been destroyed. The table is no more, and the United States did it. To accuse the Soviet Union of not wanting talks absolutely does not correspond to any reality.

First, our position was quite firmly stated with regard to the fact that we are prepared to resume the talks in Geneva if the United States restores the situation to that existing before the deployment of U.S. missiles. And also we simply put forward the initiative -- it was repeated recently by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko -- of the necessity of talks on outer space, against the militarization of space. We are ready to begin them immediately. The United States does not want to do that, and moreover it is quite clear that the Pentagon is exerting pressure there.

The third myth that is being spread in the West is that supposedly the Soviet Union is now concentrating all its policies on the U.S. elections. That is also nonsense. We are conducting a principled line, absolutely principled, which has not changed at all recently. It continues the course begun earlier, long before this. And also, again Comrade Chernenko said that dialogue is needed, and we are ready for dialogue at any time. It all essentially depends on what constructive steps are implemented by the opposite side and would there be any basis for such a dialogue.

Finally, the fourth point, or fourth myth that I would also like to discuss is that the idea is being earnestly and purposefully spread in the United States that relaxing international tension is completely outdated. That is also a falsification. [Gestures towards Zagladin]. You have already mentioned President Mitterrand's visit here and the talks that were held, and called them perhaps the beginning of dialogue, constructive dialogue, between East and West. I fully agree with you in that regard. In other words it seems that in Western Europe one may say that the relaxation of internatinal tension is far from being eliminated.

[Zagladin] However, if we return to the problem of ideologization, one must say that the propaganda war being waged against us justifying U.S. policy is one aspect of the matter. The other aspect, a very serious one, is that essentially the United States, its theoreticians and politicians, are trying to prove that the ideological contradictions between the two systems must inevitably lead to confrontation, confrontation in the international arena. That is very harmful and very dangerous in itself. Yes, of course, the systems are different, and we admit it the same as they do. We have different ideologies, but to resolve ideological disputes in contemporary conditions by force is a fatal and catastrophic variant.

We are fully convinced that relations between the two systems can be formed on the principles of peaceful coexistence and competition between the two systems, and we are at ease with ourselves, with our future. In peaceful conditions our system will only prosper.

If the other side does not consider that this is so, one may ask it the question: What then does it fear? Peaceful conditions? Does it fear conditions of peaceful competition? Herein it seems lies the answer to the issue.

U.S. Elections

[Zorin] I would also add to this operation of propagandist cover-up the active campaign which has been conducted recently in the United States and which was begun by its president -- the demonstration of U.S. peaceableness.

One Reagan speech after the other is directed at proving that the United States wants talks and that the United States has constructive proposals, although these constructive proposals are not named, only discussed in general terms. In short, the President tries to appear not in the role of a person who endangers peace, as his opponents in the Democratic Party say he is, but as a politician who is concerned about peace.

This is, of course, superimposed on the political situation being experienced by the United States. The elections are approaching and it has turned out that Reagan's Achilles' heel is his image as a person who could bring war. Numerous public opinion polls in the United States indicate that this may play a major role on the day of the elections, and with this propagandist campaign Reagan and his circle are now trying to create a completely different impression of themselves.

This whle campaign is restricted to mere rhetoric. No real policy changes are occurring. Policy is made independently and follows the same direction that it has gone in years past, but the statements now have a different tone.

The question arises about what the actions of a new administration will be after the elections have been held, when 6 November has passed. Well, if it happens that say the administration changes and there is a Democratic administration, I think that there could be certain correctives, although I doubt that they would be of a very fundamental nature. Generally, this does not follow from the preelection documents of the Democrats. If the current President manages to remain in power, I personally think that nothing will remain of the current peace-loving statements, and so on, and Reagan will return to the Reagan that existed in the first period of his coming to power, his first 3-year period.

[Zagladin] There have been, are, and will be different desires. There is now a desire to conduct a policy of pressure and strive for a change in the correlation of forces, but these desires have their limit. The desire to change the correlation of forces is not succeeding and will not succeed. The desire for many other things is also not succeeding and will not succeed. Why? Not because there is a lack of desire or will to conduct this line. This will exists and we can see it. But because besides a subjective will there are also objective circumstances and a common logic of world development are operating, which in this case by no means works for these subjective desires of Washington which we have discussed.

You know that the general correlation of forces in the world -- in this case I do not mean the military and strategic parity, but the general correlation of forces -- has not changed. If it changes it will hardly be in favor of imperialism on the whole. The development of the socialist world, developing countries, the liberation struggle of peoples and the antiwar movement are all factors of a completely different kind. In the Western world itself -- we have already discussed this, but now can sum it up as a common denominator -- desires and strivings to alter the curse of events are gradually strengthening, and to change them to a direction which is more favorable, advantageous, and necessary for peoples, to a direction for overcoming confrontation and returning to detente.

Thus, the general tendency of this development diverges from the desires which the current administration has. We will not guess what desires the future administration has, but if it has the same, there will again be a divergence.

I would say this: What is the strength of our policy of socialism and the policy of all peace-loving components of world public opinion? It lies in the fact that this policy and our strivings and desires concur with the general course of historical development and with the will of the peoples and their profound interests.

The main weakness of the desires and strivings of Washington are that although these desires and strivings depend on an enormous economic military, and technical apparatus, they diverge from the interests of peoples, and primarily of the interests of peace and from the common trend of world development.

This is the main Achilles' heel, one may say, of U.S. policy, and this will not change. Whatever the result of the elections, it will remain as it is now. Therefore, we may say that objective factors are on the side of peace; on the side that ultimately this tendency toward confrontation will be able to be broken up. However, this will not happen by itself, and never does; for this energetic actions are needed, both will and actions are needed. We have the will and our policy is similarly energetic. I am convinced that it will be so in the future.

This also depends on every Soviet person to a certain extent, because the more successful our affairs are domestically, the better our position is in the international arena. Vladimir Ilich Lenin said that we exert our main influence in world development by our economic policy. This also remains true now, and therefore all our television viewers who are listening to or watching this program can be certain that they also can do their part and can make their contribution to the solution of the tasks which our policy is solving and add their weight, perhaps, to the scale -- the objective scales, the scales of objective trends -- which strengthens the position of peace and strengthens the position of the security of peoples.

[Zorin] Well, our program has come to an end. It remains for me to thank you for taking part and to thank our television viewers for their attention. Until our next meeting here in our Studio 9. Thank you.

PRESIDIUM INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE TO REAGAN

LD031010 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent Ronald W. Reagan, President of the United States of America, a message, which reads:

"Esteemed Mr President,

Please accept congratulations and wishes of prosperity to the American people under conditions of peace on the occasion of the national holiday of the United States of America, Independence Day.

It is the paramount task of all states to ensure such conditions. To this end the Soviet Union will cooperate with all the countries which for their part are willing to contribute by practical deeds to strengthening peace and international security, to ridding mankind of the nuclear threat and to the promotion of trust among nations."

GAN ASSAILS WASHINGTON TERRORISM CONFERENCE

PM021400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Gan article: "Covering Up One's Sins"]

[Text] We know that anybody is permitted to fantasize. But it is another matter when fantasies are transformed into fabrications which are taken as the basis for real actions in the international arena and used as a tool of psychological warfare. This is how the Washington administration, overcome by the exceptionally malicious and demonic fantasies of liars and slanderers, is acting.

Let us turn our attention to the gathering of ill-assorted representatives of the United States, a number of West European countries, Japan, Australia, and Israel which was held on the banks of the Potomac. They were brought together by the Washington administration's obsession to deal in one way or another with the national liberation movements and intimidate and subjugate independent countries which have their own ideas about their own development paths, ideals, and values. The malicious intent is masked by demogoguery about the "struggle against international terrorism," to which the "conference" was officially devoted.

The tone, naturally, was set by the Americans, who have long been "irritated" by the fact that an increasing number of people in the world are opposed to their "messianic" efforts. They provided brilliant specimens not just of slander but also of a patently split personality. Take, for example, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who spoke at length to the gathering, expounding the administration's approach to the problem of international terrorism, which it has itself turned inside out.

Extending a saving hand on Washington's behalf to sinful mankind, Shultz said that a "dark cloud" -- the result of "terrorist" intrigues -- hangs over the planet's future. Do not jump to the conclusion, however, that the secretary of state drew on such rich imagery in order to expose those who are really darkening mankind's present and future with terrorism -- and with terrorism at the state level. Israel, for example, which drags behind it from the depths of the decades the bloody traces of the mass destruction of Arabs, and which perpetrated the slaughter in the Palestinian camps at Sabra and Shatila in Lebanon. Or El Salvador, where an innocent people is being terrorized and destroyed with U.S. blessing. Or, finally, the United States itself, whose words and deeds are causing the death of the inhabitants of Nicaragua, Grenada, Afghanistan, and many other countries. Not to mention the secret subversive operations of the CIA abroad the plots and murders which know neither geographic nor political boundaries.

Not a word of any this. Not a word -- for all this, as followed from Shultz' utterances, is merely a manifestation of the U.S. devotion to "certain ideals and humane conceptions of the future." Such things are being done against those who "do not share our conceptions of this ideal, and, what is more, resolutely oppose it."

This is an ingenious treatment -- to put it mildly -- of contemporary problems of securing peace! Although it is not new, for the slogan of the professional pogromists "Whoever is not with us is against us" has long been heard from the Washington stage. With this as the chosen slogan, feel free to rob and kill the dissenters and the recalcitrants -- indulgences are available from the U.S. moralists. In fact, the secretary of state based all his tirades on this "principle." The Somocist cutthroats, the Salvadoran butchers, the Afghan dushmans, and the other rabble are all "freedom fighters." They "will always have our sympathy and, when possible, support."

Shultz deemed those who do not wish to live and work under the diktat of U.S. and other Western "humanists" to be members of a "terrorist league." Is this not a fruit of the Washington fantasy tree! According to the secretary of state's incomplete information, the following belong to this league -- guess who? -- Libya, Syria, the DPRK, the PLO, and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO). In a word, countries and popular movements which oppose the U.S. diktat. Shultz fulminated against them, accusing them of "assailing our most important moral values" and threatening "preventive and preemptive" strikes in retaliation.

And once again malicious fabrications, which entirely betrayed the aims and tasks of the "conference" organizers, gained currency. Having extracted from secret anti-Soviet sources base insinuations and slander (even to the point of the absurd allegations of our country's probable involvement in the attempt on the pope's life), Shultz tried to link "international terrorism" directly with the Soviet Union's policy.

Not for nothing do people say that blind rage makes bad counsel. Following these outbursts of fantasy by the secretary of state, even his own department was forced to correct him somewhat. In reply to persistent questioning by correspondents, a State Department spokesman admitted that he has "no concrete proof" of Soviet involvement in "international terrorism." It turns out that Shultz based his conjectures on the fact that... the USSR has good relations with the countries which inspire hatred on the Potomac.

And this is the point of the noisy U.S. "antiterrorist campaign." The Soviet Union's firm and consistent support for national liberation movements and independent states is wrecking the U.S. hegemonist plans and preventing it from propagating arbitrary rule and violence with impunity.

The "conference" showed that the Reagan administration is now trying to include the allies in its piratical plans and to knock together under its leadership an international gendarme alliance to combat the forces of freedom and independence. On the other hand it is clear that nothing has changed in Washington, where the adventurist concept of the "crusade" is merely being tailored and ideological confrontation transferred to the sphere of international relations.

SHEFTUNOV CRITICIZES SHULTZ SPEECH AT CONFERENCE

NC301004 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] A so-called conference on international terrorism was held in Washington last week. In his speech at the conference, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz listed Iran among the other developing countries.

However, his objective was not to confirm the fact that terrorist acts have been committed by imperialist governments and, first and foremost, by the United States, against developing countries. Not even one word was uttered about this at the conference.

At the same time, Shultz tried to describe as terrorism the struggles by the Iranian people and other nations against the oppression of imperialist monopolies. At this conference, an appeal was made for joint steps against Iran. The adage that the thief himself shouts "thief, thief" before others in the marketplace is very true.

Washington has gained great experience in terrorist acts against the peoples of Iran and of developing countries. Both politicians and businessmen are involved in these activities. For example, before becoming secretary of state, Shultz was a director of the very large U.S. company Bechtel for many years. The plundering activities of this company are very well known in many places and, first and foremost, in Persian Gulf countries. This company illegally amassed millions of dollars in Iran during the monarchy. It is noteworthy that Richard Helms, who held the CIA leadership for a long time and then spent some years in Iran as the U.S. ambassador there, is a political adviser to the Bechtel company. Under Helms' leadership, the CIA carried out the 19 August coup in Iran in order to overthrow Mosaddeq's legal government and to destroy the country's liberation movement. As a result, Mohammad Reza Shah was reinstated and he became the devoted executor of the will of U.S. oil companies, of the Bechtel company and of other U.S. monopolies. Helms also directly participated in the formation of SAVAK, the secret police, which was the CIA's branch in Iran. As a result of SAVAK's terrorist acts, hundreds of thousands of patriots were arrested, tortured, and executed in Iran.

The policy of governmental terrorism that the White House is pursuing against Iran has left its bloody mark throughout Iran's contemporary history. The imperialists attempted to stifle the Iranian people's revolutionary movement through very heavy pressures and restrictions. The shooting of thousands of defenseless demonstrators on 9 September in Tehran's Zhaleh Square, the preliminaries of which were prepared by U.S. officers, enraged the world. The people of Iran described that day as Black Friday and the bloodshed as the black deed of the White House. Approximately 60,000 CIA agents and military and other U.S. advisers meddled in Iran for 25 years and kept the entire country under terror in the true sense of the word. However, if we listen to remarks by U.S. representatives and representatives of other Western countries who participated in the conferences, we hear that it is the Iranian people who are the terrorists and not the imperialists. In his speech, the U.S. foreign secretary claimed that the only objective of the United States is apparently to establish liberal democracy in Iran and in other developing countries. The U.S. foreign secretary blatantly threatened to crush those nations that obstruct this objective. It is difficult to say what the speeches and acts by U.S. leaders contain more of -- impudence or cynicism. It should be said that nothing more can be expected from U.S. officials.

Those who operate the wheels of U.S. monopolies and who hold the power in their hands brought Shultz -- another millionaire -- to power and appointed him foreign secretary so that he would pursue the policy of governmental terrorism more extensively. They consider this policy an effective means toward generating more profits from developing countries. For example, Bechtel company's annual income exceeds the $12-billion mark and this company, like the oil companies and other imperialist monopolies, tries to exploit nations as much as possible and to plunder their national wealths. However, nations are not willing to be exploited.

With their 11 February revolution and the overthrow of the shah's despotism, the Iranian people inflicted a powerful blow on the authoritativeness of U.S. and other foreign countries' monopolies. Other developing countries are also scoring successes in their independence-seeking struggles, a fact that enrages the Reagan administration.

The Reagan administration representative at the Washington conference even spoke of U.S. concerns and fears about losing suitable commercial opportunities. In its efforts to create suitable commercial opportunities in Iran -- in other words, efforts to create suitable conditions for the unobstructed plundering of Iran -- Washington is using (?identical) terrorist methods. Washington's armed adventurism against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Tabas area is an example of these acts. U.S. fighters landed approximately 200 trained knife-wielders in that area. According to a U.S. plan, various CIA agents were to join former SAVAKists, monarchists, and other reactionary rogues and ruffians who have settled in Iran. Everyone knows that the terrorists' adventurism failed. The present stationing of U.S. warships in this area is tantamount to the preparation of the preliminaries for a more extensive adventurism against Iran and the other Persian Gulf countries. The U.S. imperialists and its allies are using the Iranian-Iraqi war, which they themselves fomented and the flames of which they are now fanning, as a pretext and are trying to force their diktat on the Persian Gulf's developing countries.

By holding the so-called conference on terrorism in Washington, the Reagan administration attempted not only to persuade its allies into a more active participation in theimplementation of the aggressive U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East and in other parts of the world, but also to hide this policy by resorting to demagogic rhetoric about struggling against terrorism.

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention and I greet you until my next talk with hopes for your success.

VESSEY REMARKS ON ANTISATELLITE PROGRAM HIT

LD010056 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General John Vessey, held a news conference for Western journalists recently where he attempted to justify Reagan's program of star wars. Our military observer Aleksey Vasilyev makes this comment.

The world today faces the clear alternative of either using outer space for peaceful purposes only, and thus making it beneficial to people, or turning it into an area of military confrontation, and thus creating a lethal danger for mankind. It surprised no one, therefore, when the high-ranking Pentagon official was attacked with a lot of questions relating to Reagan's star wars program, tests of antisatellite weapons in the United States and the administration's stand on Soviet proposals, providing for effective measures needed to prevent the militarization of space. And where did the American general stand on the issue? The general preferred not to indulge in any diplomacy and declared outright that the United States intends to go ahead with the development of antisatellite weapons and with the intensive research in the field of building antiballistic missile systems in outer space.

The general could not say anything intelligible concerning the Soviet Union's proposals for opening talks and for preventing on a mutually acceptable basis the transfer of the arms race into outer space.

He declared, for example, that the Soviet Union is also developing antisatellite weapons but made no mention of a very important thing, that the Soviet Union set unilaterally a moratorium on the introduction of antisatellite weapons into outer space as long as othe countries do the same. The moratorium still remains in force. It covers test launching of antisatellite weapons. The constructive nature of the Soviet Union's approach to the issue of the prevention of the militarization of space is obvious. Incidentally, certai circles in the United States realize this. The Congress, for example, has decided not to allocate money for tests of American antisatellite weapons so far as the Soviet Union and other countries refrain from such tests.

Trying to cast a shadow on the Soviet Union's proposal for holding immediate talks on the prevention of the militarization of outer space, the Pentagon official chose to distort facts. He claimed that the Soviet Union began opposing antisatellite weapons only after the Geneva talks over nuclear arms were broken down. They were broken down, as is known, because the United States began deploying its new missiles in Europe at the end o 1983. In reality, however, the Soviet Union has been campaigning for a ban on antisatel lite weapons for many years, putting forward one proposal after another on the matter.

The thing is that in a bid to win military superiority the American leadership turns down all the Soviet proposals.

ADELMAN, ROGERS URGE CHEMICAL WEAPONS BUILDUP

LD291855 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 29 TASS -- Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman, speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared for the production of the latest types of chemical weapons. He declared that the United States should have an impressive chemical potential. Without such a potential it is impossible to protect "the interests of the West," said this high-ranking official whose agency is called upon to work out measures for arms limitation. Kenneth Adelman publicized in every way the so-called "initiative" in the sphere of chemical weapons advanced by the Reagan administration. Going by his pronouncements this "initiative" is in no way intended for chemical arms limitation and serves only as a propaganda screen to cover up the sinister plans of the White House for building up the stockpiles of chemica weapons.

Speaking in Brussels NATO Supreme Allied Commander-Europe General Bernard Rogers also called for full-scale production of chemical ammunition.

The Pentagon now has the biggest stockpiles of chemical weapons in the world. These weapons are enough to destroy anything living on earth many times over. Despite this the White House tries to railroad through the Congress the request for the appropriation of 1.1 billion dollars in the 1985 financial year for the replenishment of its lethal chemical arsenals. Thus while talking about the ban on chemical weapons Washington really intends to increase the stockpiles of these horrible weapons of mass destruction.

REAGAN APPROVES ADDITIONAL AID TO EL SALVADOR

LD030858 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Washington July 3 TASS -- U.S. President Reagan has signed a bill on the so-called extraordinary additional allocations for the current fiscal year. The bill provides for allocation of another 62 million dollars as military aid to the Salvadorean regime.

According to UPI, the total military aid to the anti-popular dictatorship in the current fiscal year will amount to 126 million dollars. The Salvadorean regime will receive newest American equipment, specifically artillery guns, mortars, helicopters, firearms.

By the same bill the administration hoped to "push through" 21 million dollars for support of counter-revolutionary gangs waging under the direction of the CIA an undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua. But the congressmen, who express ever growing anxiety over Washington's aggressive actions with regard to that country, voted that that sum of money be crossed out of the bill.

STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT ON PELTIER REBUTTED

LD291815 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 29 TASS -- The U.S. Department of State issued a special statement in connection with Soviet press reports about the fate of an American Indian leader, Leonard Peltier.

The U.S. Department of State arbitrarily claims that the USSR "misrepresents" the "case" of Peltier who has been kept by the U.S. authorities in prisons for about eight years now on the trumped-up charge of the murder of two FBI agents. Completely disregarding this flagrant violation of Peltier's civil rights, the Department of State says that the U.S. authorities, far from violating his constitutional rights, are making exceptional efforts to protect them.

In reality Peltier's case is a classic example of gross arbitrariness and lawlessness. The name of that courageous man became widely known in 1973, when the Sioux Indians, desperate because of the suppression of their rights, rose in a rebellion in the small village Wounded Knee in South Dakota. For almost 70 days armed police, FBI agents and National Guards laid seige to the community of the Indians, who protested against Washington's policy of genocide and discrimination. Having broken into the community, the insenced "guardians of order" went on a rampage.

Fearing persecution, the Indians' leader had to hide in different reservations in the United States and Canada.

However, he was soon captured and handed over to the FBI, and then, following an openly mock trial, was sentenced to a life term. Peltier tried to break out of the high-security prison in Lampock after he had learned of a police conspiracy to kill him but the authorities captured him and put him back to prison, adding another life term to his sentence.

RIGHTS SUPPRESSION IN U.S. EQUATED WITH '1984'

LD302035 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; V. Kondratyev commentary]

[Text] 1984. The grotesque novel bearing this title by the British writer George Orwell appeared 3 and 1/2 decades ago. The plot of the book unfolds in the mythical country of Oceania, where inequality, injustice, the degradation of human dignity, arbitrary rule, and violence hold sway. In the year of the action of the novel, the bourgeois press is forced to acknowledge that the author quite precisely foresaw the processes taking place in capitalist countries, first and foremost in the United States.

The magazine SPIEGEL even notes that the employees of Western secret services can laugh condescendingly at the arsenal of technical facilities for the total surveillance over citizens which is described in the novel. For they now have at their disposal some of the newest achievements of science and technology -- from flying devices in space to miniature bugs for eavesdropping.

According to the information of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the U.S. special services archives keep more than 3.5 billion personal files and dossiers on Americans, that is on average 15 secret documents for each citizen, including babes in arms.

During the Reagan administration's time in government alone, 2.5 million people have undergone tests on the so-called lie detectors. In companies and firms closed circuit television systems for observing staff are commonplace.

Aided by the tightening of screws in the field of civil rights and freedoms official Washington is trying to suppress the growing dissatisfaction of Americans with the antipopular policy of the authorities. In the United States more than 9 million people have been deprived of the right to work. It is calculated that a growth of only 1 percent in unemployment in the country brings 37,000 deaths from disease, 920 suicides, 4,000 cases of mental illness and 3,500 cases of imprisonment. In the U.S. capital alone since the end of April to the present day 2,000 people have been denied the right to housing. They have simply been evicted onto the street because they were unable to pay the rent due to landlords.

The Washington administration is also threatening one of the most basic of human rights, the right to life. In Orwell's book the first slogan on the facade of the Oceanian Propaganda Ministry read: War is peace! And something similar is being proclaimed by the head of the White House too. He calls intervention against sovereign Grenada liberation, he calls the MX missile a peacekeeper, and he calls nuclear war an exchange of blows.

SWEARING-IN OF NEW CANADIAN PREMIER NOTED

LD302207 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Ottawa June 30 TASS -- John Turner was sworn in today as Canada's new prime minister.

Members of a new government were also sworn in by Governor-General Jeanne Sauve. In the new government the post of deputy prime minister and foreign minister is held by Jean Chretien, former minister of energy, mines and resources. John Turner, Canada's 17th prime minister, earlier held the post of finance minister.

GROMYKO, PRC'S QIAN DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD021738 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, staying in Moscow in conjunction with consultations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC on international issues.

USSR, PRC AGREE TO STEP UP STUDENT EXCHANGES

OW031017 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, Jul 3 KYODO -- China and the Soviet Union have agreed to increase the quotas for students exchanged between the two countries from 10 each at present to 70 each, Eastern diplomatic sources here said Tuesday.

Student exchanges under the new scheme will start in September through next spring, the sources said.

The agreement was an apparent follow-up to a visit to Beijing last year of Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa during which the two countries agreed to step up interchanges in the fields of culture, tourism, sports and students exchanges.

The Beijing government has recently voiced opposition to the Soviet military support of Vietnam. The diplomatic sources said, however, the move did not necessarily affect the two countries eagerness for expansion of cultural relations.

PONOMAREV GREETS JCP DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD021618 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Japan (CPJ), led by Mitsuhiro Kaneko, chairman of the Secretariat of the CPJ Central Committee, member of the Standing Bureau of the Presidium of the CPJ Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation includes Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Presidium of the CPJ Central Committee, Seji Niihara, member of the Presidium of the CPJ Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the CPJ Central Committee; and other ranking functionaries of the CPJ Central Committee.

At the airport the delegation was greeted by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Petr Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee; Ivan Kovalenko, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and ranking functionaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

MOSCOW NOTES JAPANESE DEFENSE FORCES ANNIVERSARY

OW301603 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces [SDF], television and radio political commentator Vladimir Tsvetov has the following comment: Some people in Japan are seeking to increase military spending for fiscal 1986 by 8 percent -- larger than this year's 6.5 percent increase -- and break the 1 percent of GNP ceiling for military expenditures. Some people in the United States are urging Japan to increase its military spending to the levels of Britain and France and boost the strength of the SDF in proportion to Japan's population in order to build up armaments commensurate with its position as the second largest economic power in the capitalist world.

The current Japanese ruling clique favors these moves. However, in the face of the deep-rooted antiwar sentiments of the Japanese people, it cannot help but slow the tempo of building up Japan's armaments against the will of the United States. According to a poll conducted by ASAHI SHIMBUN, 74 percent of the Japanese people are opposed to increasing military spending.

When we observe Japan's defense policy, we gain the impression that Japan's ruling clique has either totally forgotten past historical facts or failed to learn from them. In contrast, the Soviet Union takes its historical lessons to heart. The Soviet Union will never allow the events of 1941 to happen again. Surprised by the aggressors, the Soviet Union suffered great damage then. It lost too much in the way of life and property in World War II to be caught off guard again.

Therefore, the South Union cannot help but make appropriate evaluation [shikarubeki hyoka] of the situation to be created by visits to Japanese ports by Tomahawak-equipped U.S. vessels and the planned deployment in Misawa of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It also cannot help but pay attention to the increasing military and political links between Japan and South Korea -- a step toward the formation of a United States-Japan-South Korea bloc -- and Japan's moves to take military action in areas 1,000 sea miles north and south from Japan.

The situation in the Far East is now strikingly analogous to a past phase in Western Europe when the Soviet Union was compelled to take defensive measures to cope with threats posed by U.S. activities. Should the Soviet Union be compelled to take similar measures in the Far East, not only the United States, but also Japan will have to assume responsibility for the development.

BIRYUKOV WRITES ON U.S.-JAPAN SECURITY TALKS

LD281512 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The 15th American-Japanese consultations on security problems, which were held in Honolulu behind closed doors, have been wound up. It is not fortuitous that they were held in an atmosphere of utmost secrecy. The consultations in the Hawaiian Islands covered a further build-up of aggressive preparations by the United States and its "junior partner" Japan in the Asian-Pacific region. It would be clearly disadvantageous not only for the Reagan administration using peaceful rhetoric on the eve of presidential elections in the United States, but also for the Yasuhiro Nakasone cabinet, which is meeting with growing discontent of the Japanese citizens with the policy of increasing military spending and ever closer military cooperation between Tokyo and Washington, to disclose the essence of these preparations that are dangerous to the cause of peace.

The Japanese public has more than enough reason for concern. Acting under the pretext of the non-existent "Soviet military menace", the United States is increasingly drawing Japan into its adventurist strategy of confrontation with the USSR, the other socialist countries, and the developing countries of the region reluctant to yield to American diktat. It is demanded that Japan (and the latter agrees to it) increase its potentialities to carry out combat operations for a long time, establish even closer cooperation (up to mutual interchangeability), following the NATO pattern, with the Armed Forces of the United States "in the emergency of war in the Middle East." As the Japanese KYODO TSUSHIN agency pointed out, the demand for increasing Japan's potentiality to wage a war and the closest coordination of combat operations between Japan and the USA are part of the American strategy of creating "a more effective deterrent against the USSR through enhancing the combat readiness of the Japanese self-defence forces."

In the course of the consultations, Hiroshi Kitamura, chief of the Department of North America of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, said in this connection that the "Japanese Government has made many a step to meet the wishes of the United States." Among them he listed the upcoming deployment in the north of Japan of American nuclear-capable fighter-bombers F-16, the outlining jointly with Washington of a strategy for the defence of sea lanes at a distance of a thousand miles from the shores of Japan.

One could mention among such "steps to meet the opposite side" the consent of Japan to block international straits in the Far East under the pretext of "emergency circumstances", which clearly smacks of a provocation. The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of Japan passed over in silence the generally known facts that among such steps are the turning of Japan into the Pentagon's nuclear base, which is done with Tokyo's consent. Characteristically, it was precisely on the days of consultations that a spokesman for the Pentagon made a statement to the effect that the United States had already started equipping its ships with Tomahawk cruise missiles. It is planned to equip with these missiles, which are closed to control and verification, tens of surface ships and submarines of the U.S. Pacific Fleet regularly calling at the ports of Japan.

The nuclear-tipped missiles sharply destabilize the situation in the region and lead to a dangerous heightening of tensions in the Middle East.

"A result of this policy," the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI points out, "is an unbridled escalation of the arms race." The KYODO TSUSHIN agency asks with good reason in this connection whether Tokyo would be able to go on claiming that nuclear weapons are not introduced into the Japanese islands by the Pentagon?

As we see, the consultations on "security" problems at Honolulu have already caused concern for peace and security of Japan. They are sure enough to cause a similar reaction among other peoples of the region which do not wish to sacrifice their destiny for the sake of the Pentagon's interests.

JAPANESE EMBASSY UNDER NAZIS TO BE PUT TO NEW USE

LD030859 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Tokyo July 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logichev reports: The heads of government of Japan and West Germany, disregarding the quadripartite agreements on West Berlin, decided to open in the building of the former Japanese Embassy to Nazi Germany the so-called Research Centre for Political, Economic, Cultural and Other Exchanges between Japan and Western Europe, the newspaper YOMIURI reports. Agreement on the restoration of the building and on the establishment of the "centre" in it, the newspaper says, was reiterated by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and Federal Chancellor Kohl during the recent summit of seven capitalist nations in London.

According to the newspaper report, at a meeting of the Japanese Cabinet and the leadership of the Liberal Democratic Party on Monday, Prime Minister Nakasone appointed the Minister of State Ichiro Nakanishi responsible for the project; the minister will visit West Berlin to examine the former embassy and to draw up a plan for its rebuilding.

The attempts of certain forces in Japan and West Germany to restore the political rubble left over from the route of the Berlin-Tokyo military axis in the Second World War show that revanchist and militarist sentiments are growing in those two countries and that Bonn is getting support for its unlawful claims to West Berlin.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG SENDS TELEGRAM TO CHERNENKO

LD021453 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea, and president of the DPRK, has sent a telegram to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It says: Traveling through the territory of the Soviet Union on the way home after the visit to socialist countries of Europe, I am sending you and, through you, to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people, fraternal greetings. During our passage through your country, Soviet comrades assured us of all comforts and offered us cheerful hospitality everywhere. This demonstrates the cordial feeling of friendship of the Soviet people toward our people.

I joyfully note that during my recent visit to the Soviet Union, I had important meetings with you and enjoyed a cordial reception from the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union.

The present visit of the party and state delegation of the DPRK to the Soviet Union serves as a historical momentum to the lifting of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples to a new, higher level of development.

With all my heart I wish the CPSU, Soviet Government, and Soviet people new successes in their further struggle against imperialist intrigues, aggression, and war, for the protection of peace in Europe and the whole world, and for the perfection of the developed socialist society.

SOVIETS MARK MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH DPRK

SK020242 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Dear listeners: In the Soviet Union, the month of traditional solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to force foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and to reunify their country by peaceful means on the basis of democratic principles begins on 25 June.

Comrade (?Bulkov), general secretary of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society Central Committee, spoke of the functions to take place in the Soviet Union during this month.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] Dear Korean friends: I am happy to convey our sincere greetings and congratulations to you in the name of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society Central Committee.

As is known, our country observes the traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to force foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and to reunify their country by peaceful means on the basis of democratic principles from 25 June to 27 July.

The branches of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society of the RSFSR, Kazakh SSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Turkmen SSR are actively participating in this large-scale social and political campaign. The Soviet people understand the Korean people's fundamental national problems and their stubborn struggle to resolve them. The question of reunifying the country, which has been divided due to the schemes of U.S. imperialism, is one of the problems.

At his meeting with Comrade Kim Il-song at the Kremlin, Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said: The Soviet Union consistently demands that U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and Korea and be reunified by peaceful means on the basis of democratic principles, and added that this is the Soviet Union's invariable stand.

Then, Comrade (Bulkov) said that the month of solidarity with the Korean people began with a rally at the Moscow [Vladimivich] Electric Plant, one of the advanced enterprises in Moscow. Speakers at the rally noted that the occupation of South Korea by alien (?troops) and the antipopular policies of the Seoul regime are what are putting a crimp into the normalization of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Representatives of the Soviet social sectors expressed their invariable solidarity with the DPRK working people in their efforts to achieve national reunification.

Comrade O Kil-pang, vice chairman of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society, who is heading the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet people for positively supporting the Korean people in their just struggle.

He continued: The (?traditional) friendship with the Soviet Union is a source of strength and encouragement to us.

Comrade (Bulkov) said that during the month of solidarity, the working people at enterprises in Kiev, Alma Ata, Khabarovsk Kray, Primoriy Kray, and Amurskaya Oblast will hold rallies and meetings. Participants in the rallies and meetings will (?unanimously) state that they fully support the Korean people's efforts to force U.S. troops to withdraw from the southern half of Korea and to achieve national reunification.

Some 300 enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, organizations, construction sites, and educational institutions -- all members of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society -- will hold meetings with other members of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and with Soviet engineers who have worked in the DPRK, and will organize film shows and exhibitions.

All these events will permit the Soviet people to better understand the successes won by the DPRK working people in their socialist construction and in their struggle for national reunification.

At the beginning of this month, the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, All-Union Komsomol Central Committee, Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, Committee of Soviet Women, and other Soviet public organizations sent messages of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification to their DPRK counterparts.

Comrade (Bulkov) concluded that during the month of solidarity, the Soviet people's voices supporting the just cause of the Korean people, with whom they maintain truly friendly ties tested by time, will be loudly heard.

MONGOLIAN-SOVIET TALKS HELD IN ULAANBAATAR

PM021038 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Jun -- Soviet-Mongolian consultations have been held here. Taking part in them were, on the Soviet side, V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium, and, on the Mongolian side, (B. Dashtseren), member of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry Collegium. Questions linked with the forthcoming 39th UN General Assembly session and the state of affairs in other multilateral international forums were discussed. The Soviet representative was received by Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Nugersuren.

REPORTAGE ON VISITING INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

PM291617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the Soviet Union by an Indian Parliamentary Delegation"]

[Text] At the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation, an Indian parliamentary delegation headed by B.R. Jakhar, speaker of the Parliament's House of the People, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 19 through 26 June 1984. The Indian parliamentarians laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Indian parliamentarians visited Uzbekistan and Leningrad in addition to Moscow. They familiarized themselves with the activity of organs of state power, with various aspects of the Soviet people's life, and with their achievements in the socioeconomic, cultural, and other spheres.

The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Meetings and conversations were held with L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and with chairmen and members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of information on the activity of the two countries' parliaments. A number of topical problems of the present-day international situation were discussed, as were questions of Soviet-Indian relations. The sides noted that Soviet-Indian relations are developing fruitfully and provide a vivid example of the practical embodiment of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems. These relations are designed to benefit the peoples of both countries and are formed on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Emphasis was placed on the great significance of the Treaty on Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and India, on the basis of which relations between the two are progressively developing. These relations are distinguished by their scale and high degree of stability.

The Soviet and Indian parliamentarians noted the considerable progress made in the sphere of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries, which is being implemented on a planned, long-term basis. India is now the Soviet Union's largest trading partner among the developing countries. The successful Soviet-Indian space flight in April 1984 was an important milestone in the development of the multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and India.

Emphasis was also laid on the significance of links between public organizations, which help to consolidate the ties of friendship and mutual understanding between the Soviet and Indian peoples by expanding cultural exchanges and contacts.

The meetings and talks revealed unanimity in the view that the most important task facing mankind is to consolidate peace and avert nuclear catastrophe. The two countries' parliamentarians noted with concern the deterioration of the situation in the world and the emergence of new centers of tension.

They reaffirmed their conviction that relations between the two states must develop on the basis of such principles as the renunciation of the use or threat of force, respect for sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, and the inviolability of each other's borders, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Indian parliamentarians highly rated the stance by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in consistently advocating the adoption of effective decisions and actions aimed at eliminating exploitation from international economic relations, ensuring unrestricted international scientific and technical cooperation, removing discrimination, artificial obstacles, and unfair exchange in trade relations, and other measures. The Soviet parliamentarians noted that complete economic decolonization and the provision of the conditions for the harmonious growth of international ties in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres are among the fundamental factors of economic stability and the improvement of the international political climate. International economic relations must be restructured in such as way as to ensure that all countries can comprehensively develop their economic potential and move forward along the path of development under conditions of peace, justice, and mutual cooperation.

The need was noted for specific measures to end the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. The Soviet parliamentarians noted the great significance of the joint declaration by the heads of state and government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden on questions of opposing the nuclear arms race. As the Soviet Government statement pointed out in this respect, "The Soviet leadership is unconditionally committed to a viewpoint identical to that of the authors of the declaration: That nuclear war must not be permitted in any form." The efforts of all states, regardless of their social, political, or military status, must now be focused on halting the arms race and ridding mankind of the threat of war. The Indian parliamentarians noted the great significance of the Soviet proposals on preventing the militarization of space and on norms of relations among nuclear states and of the Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

There was also a wide-ranging exchange of opinions on the situation in Asia, and specifically in the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union supports the littoral states' proposal to declare the Indian Ocean a "zone of peace" and to remove foreign military bases from the region. Efforts to implement the proposal to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean no later than the first half of 1985 in accordance with the decision of the 38th UN General Assembly session were supported.

The Soviet parliamentarians highly rated India's independent peace-loving foreign policy aimed at preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and consolidating peace and the people's security. India's desire to live in peace and friendship with all its neighbors was also given a positive assessment.

After expressing satisfaction at the development of the Nonaligned Movement, the Soviet and Indian parliamentarians emphasized that it is an important factor for preserving and consolidating peace and easing international tension. They noted the positive role that the Nonaligned Movement can play in the peaceful settlement of conflict situations in different parts of the world.

The Indian parliamentary delegation expressed gratitude for the cordial reception and for the attention and hospitality shown to it, and expressed confidence that the visit will serve to further strengthen friendly Soviet-Indian relations.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM291036 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, has made a stopover in Moscow.

He was met and accompanied at the airfield by Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa, other officials, and Hor Nam Hong, PRK ambassador to the USSR.

SRV, PRK, LAO FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD MEETING

LD030922 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Vientiane July 3 TASS -- A regular conference of the foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea has ended here. It discussed questions of the further expansion and strengthening of all-round cooperation among the three fraternal neighbouring countries of Indochina.

Special attention was given to the present situation in South East Asia which has deteriorated as a result of the bellicose adventurist policy of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism. The conference also discussed joint measures by the three countries of Indochina to further develop the emerging tendency toward a constructive dialogue between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN member-states.

U.S.-THAI MANEUVERS THREATEN KAMPUCHEA

LD291757 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] In a recent 7-day joint exercise, American and Thai troops practiced at coordinating the actions of headquarters, logistics, and transport services. Comments by Ivan Lidin:

That was the first exercise jointly conducted by the two countries' troops on Thai territory close to the Thai-Kampuchean border. A spokesman for the Thai Armed Forces has said it was conducted to coordinate the Thai Army's operations with the actions of its American friends for a possible emergency. Well, if emergency implies some sort of threat to Thailand it is hard to imagine where it may come from, surely not from any of Thailand's neighbors -- Kampuchea or Laos or Vietnam? In fact it is from Thai territory that armed provocations are constantly being made against neighboring Kampuchea.

The worst enemies of the people of Kampuchea, the Pol Pot bands equipped with American and Chinese-made weapons, are constantly trying to break through into the country to make havoc there. Thai artillery has been shelling Kampuchean frontier areas more and more frequently in order to support the raids by Pol Pot bandits. Thai aircraft make reconnaissance flights over Kampuchea and bomb the area. Thai warships have been violating Kampuchea's territorial waters, heightening tensions between the two countries. And, according to the Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN, the Thai Army recently began conducting operations in direct support of the armed raids made by the Pol Pot bands against Kampuchea.

Despite all the efforts made by Washington and its obedient servant, Bangkok, and by other external forces, all hostile actions against Kampuchea have failed. The People's People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea recently inflicted great losses on the Pol Pot bands and other reactionary Khmer groups. The Kampuchean army enjoys wide popular support and its strength is constantly growing. The internal situation in Kampuchea is becoming more and more stable, too, and that's why a third portion of Vietnamese volunteers withdrew from the country very recently.

The recent American-Thai exercise conducted close to the Kampuchean border was meant to improve the morale of the Pol Pot bandits and other Khmer reactionary forces. The exercise also shows that following Washington's orders, Bangkok does not intend to negotiate normalization of the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border. It shows, in fact, that Washington plans to push Thai hostile actions against Kampuchea. It is quite possible that after a few more defeats of Kampuchea's enemies, the United States will increase interference into the country's internal affairs. As for emergencies and pretexts for such an act by the United States, they can easily be invented. The U.S. aggressive war in Indochina provides a great number of examples of American special services staging various incidents to be used as a pretext for aggression against peaceloving nations.

INDONESIAN TRADE DELEGATION IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

PM281326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreements Signed"]

[Text] A cooperation agreement between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry was signed in Moscow on 26 June. It enshrines the sides' intentions to make use of existing potential to help strengthen and expand trade, economic, scientific, technical, and other business ties and contacts.

The members of the Indonesian delegation headed by (Sukamdani S. Gitosardzhono), president of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, were received by G.K. Zhuravlev, first deputy foreign trade minister; N.N. Smelyakov, deputy foreign trade minister; and V.I. Litvinenko, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Talks were held at a number of all-union foreign trade associations. Specific questions connected with further expanding trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Indonesia were discussed.

SOVIET, AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY TIES DISCUSSED

PM271329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 84 morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ties Strengthen"]

[Text] A meeting took place 23 June between L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and G.A. Jenkins, speaker of the Australian Parliament's House of Representatives, 23 June. Questions of interparliamentary ties and of further developing them in the interests of improving the international situation and of strengthening peace were discussed. Present at the talk were V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, and E.R. Pocock, Australian ambassador to the USSR.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS DEPARTURE OF BURMESE AMBASSADOR

PM290740 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] U Kyaw Khin, Burmese ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow 25 June.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS ORDER TO CPCZ'S LENART

LD021802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today in the Kremlin presented the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the Slovak CP Central Committee. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, Comrade Kuznetsov heartily congratulated Comrade Lenart on the lofty award, which is to mark his great contribution to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. He noted that Soviet-Czechoslovak fraternal relations are embodied in the constantly deepening joint action of our parties, countries, and peoples in the name of the triumph of socialism and communism and in defense of peace on earth. Contacts and exchanges of opinion between the leaders of the two parties and states are of special importance for the practical expansion and deepening of mutual cooperation.

Comrade Lenart expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and Soviet State for the high appraisal of his work.

DELEGATION LED BY PZPR'S POREBSKI VISITS USSR

PM021035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the CPSU Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, accompanied by a group of senior PZPR officials, was in the Soviet Union 25-29 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. They studied the CPSU's experience of organizational and political activity to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums.

The Polish comrades traveled to Leningrad, where they had talks at the obkom, the gorispolkom and oblispolkom, and city and oblast party committees, and studied the work of party organizations in industrial and agricultural enterprises.

At the CPSU Central Committee, T. Porebski was received by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ye. K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the meetings, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality, they discussed questions of further deepening ties and the reciprocal exchange of experience in party building.

Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek took part in the talks.

REPORTAGE ON BRITISH SECRETARY HOWE'S USSR VISIT

Gromyko-Howe Talks Begin

LD021602 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and the British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe, who has arrived in the Soviet Union on a visit at the Soviet Government's invitation, began in the Kremlin today.

The talks concern a wide range of international problems, including those related to the situation in Europe, and also questions of bilateral Soviet-British relations.

The talks will be continued.

Howe Visits Kremlin Museum

LD021733 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- The British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe, who is on a visit in Moscow, today visited the "V.I. Lenin Study and Apartment in the Kremlin" museum where he acquainted himself with the life and multi-faceted activity of the founder of the Soviet state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The guest went sightseeing in the Kremlin.

Geoffrey Howe laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin Wall. The guest and the personages accompanying him paid tribute by a minute of silence to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who gave their lives in the struggle for freeing mankind from the fascist yoke.

Gromyko Speaks at Howe Lunch

LD021818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1603 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister, today gave a luncheon in honor of Geoffrey Howe, Great Britain's secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, who arrived for a visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Delivering a speech at the luncheon, Andrey Gromyko said:

Welcoming you, Mr Secretary of State, I would like to say that we view the Soviet-British talks that have been started as a continuation of the useful dialogue between our countries on problems of world politics and other issues of mutual interest.

Sixty years have gone by since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Britain. Those years have seen much.

The joint struggle against fascism during the Second World War left a deep impression in the history of our relations. When the British prime minister handed over an honorary sword -- a gift from the king -- to the people of Stalingrad more than 40 years ago, this was not only a recognition of the paramount significance of the battle on the Volga River, the battle that opened the road toward the liberation of Europe from the Nazi plague, it was also a symbol of the close cooperation of our peoples in the struggle against the forces of aggression. The joint participation in the great liberation war against fascism is not only part of the history of our relations, it is also our shared responsibility for the future of post-war Europe. To remember the past war nowadays means to think of peace.

Every time our countries succeeded in merging efforts in the development of peaceful relations, this benefited both our and other peoples. It will not be an exaggeration to say that the decade of the seventies, when our relations developed under the sign of detente, of fruitful cooperation in most diverse fields, was a convincing example of this.

Unfortunately, in recent years, stagnation is observed in relations between the USSR and Britain and in some matters these relations have found themselves rolled back. This happened through no fault of ours and we have stated this more than once.

Of course, a certain number of useful mutual ties remains in some fields. We are far from understating, for instance, the existing trade and economic ties with Britain. These ties have confirmed their viability in very complex circumstances, despite the icy winds of all sorts of "sanctions" and other discriminatory measures resorted to by those who do not like one thing or another in our policy of peace.

It is known where this allergy to detente comes from. This ailment will, perhaps, be cured by time. But it would be wrong to count only on time and to allow relapses of this illness. I would like to hope that this is understood also in Britain.

On its part, the Soviet Union is in favor of Soviet-British relations developing on an upward trend, in the interests of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of peace. This is our principled line with regard to Britain. And we expect you, Mr Secretary of State, to convey this opinion of the Soviet leadership to your government.

We proceed from the view that special efforts are needed to improve the international situation since the state of the world is now complex, more than that -- dangerous. The reason for this is a definite policy of a number of countries, above all the United States of America and the policy of the arms race, of stockpiling nuclear arms and preparation for war. We have repeatedly set out our assessments of this policy and of the situation in the world. We spoke also about its causes.

Today the chief threat to peace comes from Washington's striving to upset the existing military balance in the world, attempts at attaining positions of superiority with the aim of imposing its will on other countries, other peoples. Efforts are being made to draw other NATO countries into that prospectless, yet dangerous, course. The Soviet Union rejects such a course.

Trampling upon the United Nations Charter, grossly disregarding accepted international standards, the U.S. is trying to force its system on other countries, and intervenes in their internal affairs without ceremony. Most criminal means and methods are used, down to state terrorism. Some kind of a cult of terrorism, in all of its manifestations, today exists in U.S. policy.

This is how it acted and acts in Lebanon, in Grenada, with respect to Nicaragua, and in El Salvador. In doing so, it never misses a chance to exercise mendacious statements concerning human rights.

To cover up its policy and actions in the international arena, it resorts to anti-Soviet attacks which, as usual, contain not a grain of truth. Nobody will ever succeed in smearing the peaceloving policy of the Soviet Union. Our country struggles for the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth and calls on others to follow suit. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, K.U. Chernenko has repeatedly stressed that the Soviet Union will interact with all states -- large and small - that are ready by practical deeds to help in reducing international tension, that are ready to create an atmosphere of trust in the world, that the exponents of the militaristic political course have worked so hard to undermine.

The Soviet Union not only declares its allegiance to peace, it puts forward concrete initiatives on issues of limitation and reduction of arms, primarily, nuclear arms, and development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Yet all of these initiatives run into obstacles raised by NATO countries. The response to our policy of peace is a stepped up arms race, the establishment of a network of new military bases, and the cultivation of seats of dangerous tensions in different regions of the world.

Let us take the issue of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. There is no need to speak at length to convince one that this is the most urgent matter today. The Soviet Union's position on nuclear arms in Europe is known. We are for its solution through talks on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

The new missiles from America cannot bring security. And those who accept them into their home increase the danger.

In order to produce results, talks must be conducted in earnest, with a wish to reach agreement. And this is what those in Washington did not want. The verbal fencing Washington is engaged in in order to secure votes does not help the matter.

The vital interests of European, and not only European, peoples require the solution of the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe. We propose to break the vicious circle of the nuclear arms race. Britain could do something useful in this field.

To bury war as a means of solving differences means to fulfill the solemn pledges assumed by the allies in the anti-Hitler coalition. This was precisely the purpose of the creation of the United Nations Organization at whose origins were also our countries -- the USSR and Great Britain.

A new danger threatens to hang over mankind from outer space. A statement of the Soviet Government to the Government of the United States has just been published. It offers concrete talks on a complex of questions in order to prevent the militarization of outer space.

The Soviet Union's proposal is a step of exceptional importance. In the interests of all people on earth, in the interest of mankind it is necessary to prevent outer space from becoming an arena for the deployment of nuclear arms, of any arms in general. Those who are in favor of the militarization of outer space -- regardless of whether they have epaulets on their shoulders or not -- should be repulsed.

Space should not bring destruction and death to earth. Space should be put in the service of the cause of peace and the benefit of man, irrespective of whether he lives in the East or the West, the South or the North, under conditions of socialism or capitalism.

We regret that Washington gave a negative reply permeated with the spirit of intensification of the arms race and its spreading to outer space. By way of a precondition, the demand is made that talks on space should be combined with talks on medium-range nuclear weapons systems in Europe and on strategic armaments. In other words, to combine them with the talks that Washington torpedoed.

This is like playing with a stacked deck. I don't think there are many people in the U.S. who would be misled by the deception clearly aimed at securing votes. The purpose of Washington's negative answer is to mislead people and create the impression that the U.S. Administration is in favor of talks. In reality, it does not want talks, it avoids them by heaping up preliminary conditions -- even to the degree that Washington's reply touches upon the discussion of the theme of outer space. Washington has only bashfully said anything about the possibility of discussing some approach to this theme.

All this is playing with words in order to bury the Soviet Union's proposal. I would like to express hope that the U.S. Government will after all show a more serious and responsible approach to the Soviet Union's proposal on talks and will not block them with preliminary conditions that have no relation to the problem at all.

We hope that the British Government will take a constructive stand in respect of the Soviet proposal.

The problem of the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests also awaits its solution. This issue directly concerns Britain which was a participant in the relevant tripartite talks. It would be natural to expect that the British Government would take an active position in favor of resuming these talks which, as is known, were broken off by Washington.

The signing of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force would undoubtedly promote an improvement of the situation in Europe, and the world over as well. We propose to come to terms on the non-first-use of both nuclear and conventional weapons, and of military force, in general.

The attainment of agreement at the Stockholm conference on major political and international legal steps, as well as certain military and technical measures, would make a large contribution to the strengthening of European security. However, disquieting symptoms make themselves felt during the discussion there. Someone is clearly trying to steer the conference's work away from building up the necessary confidence. Here, too, Britain could, one should think, promote a successful course of work at the conference. The Soviet Union strongly favors the development of peaceful, steady ties and contacts among all countries.

Answering questions from the newspaper PRAVDA, Konstantin Chernenko said: "We make an unambiguous call to the United States and its allies: It is high time to undertake one's share of responsibility for the destinies of peace through concrete deeds."

Mutually advantageous cooperation among European countries in the spirit of the Final Act adopted in Helsinki and the accords reached at the Madrid meeting could promote the solution of many problems in the interests of peace and stability.

The Soviet Union and Britain are members of certain groupings of states and have obligations to their allies. This not only does not preclude but, on the contrary, presupposes the need of their joint or parallel efforts in the cause of averting the danger of nuclear war.

Forty years ago we were united by the joint will in the struggle against fascism. Now we must do all that lies within our power to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe. We are convinced that this is desired by all people both in our and in your countries, and in the whole world.

Howe Addresses Luncheon

LD021831 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, came out in favor of expanded East-West dialogue. Speaking at a luncheon in his honor in Moscow today, he said that it was the only way to get to know and understand each other better. The secretary of state noted that that was the mood in which he had arrived in Moscow this time.

Geoffrey Howe expressed the conviction that the East and the West were capable of preserving peace which reigned in Europe for already forty years. The secretary expressed his whole-hearted agreement with what had been said two weeks ago at the summit meeting of the CMEA countries, namely: Not a single problem facing the world, including the historical competition between socialism and capitalism, could be resolved militarily.

The secretary of state stressed that prosperity and a better life cannot be ensured for peoples if the production of ever costlier weapons continues. Weighty reasons of an economic nature and plain common sense are in favour of the achievement of mutual agreement to beat the swords into ploughshares, he said.

Geoffrey Howe touched upon the conviction expressed by the Soviet side that with strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security the nuclear arms build-up could be stopped. He said the Soviet Union called for the manifestation of political will, for an honest, equal and constructive dialogue. He asserted that Britain, on its part, was all for an honest, equal and constructive dialogue, too.

The secretary of state then referred to the United States' known stand on the question of talks on nuclear armaments. He tried to justify also Washington's obstructionist approach to the Soviet proposal to hold Soviet-American talks on the prevention of the militarization of outer space.

In his speech the British secretary of state recalled that a collection of Konstantin Chernenko's speeches was published in Britain last March. In his foreword Konstantin Chernenko noted the need of conducting a vigorous and fruitful dialogue and also of creating a climate of trust. He also expressed the thought, Geoffrey Howe went on, that we should multiply our efforts directed at mutual understanding, in the interests of preserving peace, of ensuring the right of each nation to full and independent development.

On quoting the wish expressed by Chernenko that the peoples of the Soviet Union and Britain be partners in the achievement of progress for these aims, Geoffrey Howe said that these words instilled hope that whatever the ideological differences substantial field of coinciding interests should remain between the sides. He called for identifying them and building mutual relations on their basis.

BBC Reports on Howe Visit

BK030126 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Gordon Martin dispatch on "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] As the United States and the Soviet Union continue their war of words over proposed talks on banning weapons in space, the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is visiting Moscow, has been drawn into the dispute. Sir Geoffrey has had 2 hours of talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, and is due to have a second and final meeting with him in a few hours' time. He'll also be seeing President Chernenko. Our diplomatic correspondent, Gordon Martin, reports from Moscow:

[Begin Martin recording] Though Sir Geoffrey's main purpose was to demonstrate the need for East-West dialogue, he's found himself drawn into the current polemics over Moscow's offer, perhaps now overtaken by events, to talk to the Americans about banning weapons from outer space. Mr Gromyko, who gave him an affable enough welcome, then devoted a good deal of time to a diatribe against U.S. policies in general and their reaction to the outer space offer in particular. He dismissed Washington's reply -- in fact, a broad acceptance -- as negative, an attempt to revive the Geneva arms talks, and electioneering. British officials -- who while under no illusions about the bleak climate, hadn't expected quite such an onslaught -- see Moscow as having been wrong-footed by Mr Reagan's adroit response. And Sir Geoffrey found it necessary to add to his luncheon address an off-the-cuff rebuttal to Mr Gromyko's anti-American tirade. Sir Geoffrey's reproof was edited out by the Soviet news agency, TASS, which summarized it as an attempt to justify Washington's obstructionism.

In private, Sir Geoffery brought up five human rights cases, including the dissident scientist, Dr Sakharov, and his wife and publicly took the Russians to task without naming names.

In the second round, the agenda calls for a look at regional trouble spots like the Gulf, and there could be further discussion of Afghanistan, where Sir Geoffrey has already reminded his hosts that the people cannot speak freely.

The meeting with Mr Chernenko may reveal the chances for a later visit by the prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, whose attendance earlier this year at President Andropov's funeral was a diplomatic success. [end recording]

Gromyko-Howe Talks Continue

LD031137 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- Talks were continued today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain.

As the sides exchanged opinion on international problems, they voiced concern over the escalated world tensions.

Andrey Gromyko drew attention to Konstantin Chernenko's statements reiterating the Soviet Union's unwavering commitment to the policy of strengthening peace, translated into a broad complex of constructive initiatives.

The need was stressed to take urgent measures to prevent the militarisation of outer space and to hold to this end Soviet-American talks, as is offered in the statement of the Soviet Government. The use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes will expand the creative capabilities of human reason and open fresh vistas for scientific progress in every field for the good of mankind.

As the situation in Europe was analyzed, Andrey Gromyko stressed that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe -- responsibility for which was shared by the British Government -- had worsened the war threat. It is not yet late to put the situation right. Measures to withdraw the missiles already in place simultaneously with steps to remove the measures taken in response will provide conditions for the resumption of the nuclear talks.

Geoffrey Howe reiterated the position of the NATO countries known from the decisions of the Washington session of the leaders of these countries, a position which is not conducive to the resumption of talks and an improvement of the international situation.

He asserted that the British Government favours a dialogue and greater confidence in East-West relations.

From the Soviet side it was pointed out that one thing was needed to improve the situation in the world -- for the USA and its NATO allies, Britain among them, to respond positively to the Soviet Union's concrete proposals aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and strengthening relations of mutual confidence and equal cooperation among all states.

Opinions were exchanged concerning ways of settlement of conflict situations in different regions of the world.

In discussing the situation in the Middle East, the need was reaffirmed for an all-embracing political settlement of the problems of the region.

The most realistic way to this, Andrey Gromyko said, is to call an international conference with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO. The need was stressed for ending interference by the USA and other Western powers in the internal affairs of Lebanon.

The Soviet side called attention to the tense situation in Central America, created by U.S. aggressive actions against Central American states. The problems of the region can and must be settled through negotiations on the basis of observance of the inalienable right of the peoples to decide their destinies themselves. Questions of bilateral Soviet-British relations were examined from the point of view of existing opportunities for their development in different fields.

The talks were held in a businesslike atmosphere.

Howe Interview on Talks Progress

LD030853 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0842 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe today accused his Soviet hosts of a "negative and illogical reaction" to his bridge-building efforts in Moscow.

But he did not rule out a future meeting between Mrs Thatcher and the Soviet leadership in the long term.

As we began a second full day of talks, including a meeting with President Chernenko, Sir Geoffrey said he had gone to Moscow to emphasize to the Russians the genuine desire of the West for improved relations and progress on arms talks.

In a BBC radio interview from the British Embassy in Moscow, he said: "The reaction I have had so far is still a very negative one and something which is quite illogical. But I do not blanch at that."

He said it would be a long term process "in which, together with others in the Western alliance, we are trying to overcome the unfounded suspicion and negative thinking which has been here for a long time."

He said he told the Russians they were wrong to leave an empty chair at the disarmament talks and overlook the genuine desire of the Western nations to make headway on arms control.

Sir Geoffrey said there were no plans at the moment for a meeting between Mrs Thatcher and President Chernenko -- "although obviously over the longer period that cannot be ruled out."

He said it was "absolutely predictable and par for the course" that the Soviet news agency TASS had censored a speech he made in Moscow yesterday, criticising the Russians' record on human rights.

Sir Geoffrey is having further talks today with his opposite number, Foreign Minister Mr Andrey Gromyko, before seeing President Chernenko.

Chernenko Receives Howe

LD031209 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 3 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received in the Kremlin Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain.

Geoffrey Howe arrived in Moscow on a visit on Sunday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

BRITISH PUBLIC'S CONCERN OVER U.S. BASES GROWING

LD021308 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] London July 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ponomarev reports:

Thousands of peace champions headed by leaders of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament -- a mass public organization of Britain -- came to the Chiswell base in Nottinghamshire to emphatically protest the intention of the Conservative government to put part of the territory of the base under the U.S. command. The police were sent to disperse the demonstration. Over 100 persons were arrested.

The British public expresses growing concern over the steady expansion of the U.S. military presence in the country. There are over 130 U.S. military bases, airfields and radioelectronic espionage centers on the British territory today. U.S. nuclear-powered submarines with ballistic missiles on board sail in the territorial waters of Britain.

The exterritoriality of U.S. military facilities also evokes profound concern of the British public. As a result of it, U.S. soldiers can violate British laws and commit crimes — and get away with it. Last year alone U.S. servicemen were involved in 1,100 criminal offences. In most cases, they were intoxicated or on drugs. They all got off with nothing more than trifle fines.

The British public demands the dismantling of U.S. military bases and the withdrawal of all the U.S. officers and men from the territory of the country. This demand is widely supported in the opposition political circles which are alarmed by the fact that Britain is turning ever more into a nuclear powder keg of Washington. However, the Conservative Government of Britain, going along with the U.S. aggressive policy, was the first in Europe to deploy cruise missiles on the territory of its country. Apart from it, Britain is the only European NATO country to comply with the decision of the bloc on the annual increase of military expenditures by 3 percent with due account for inflation. The Conservative government will spend in the current fiscal year over 17 billion pounds for military purposes.

FRG'S KOHL GOVERNMENT STATEMENT COMMENTED ON

DW021225 Moscow International Service in German 1600 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] FRG Chancellor Kohl delivered a government statement in the Bundestag. Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes the following on Kohl's statements on East-West relations:

The Federal chancellor's last programmatic statement prior to the summer recess of parliament shows that Bonn has no positive program regarding the most important international problems. This holds true not only for the summertime but generally for the foreseeable future. Kohl's statements on relations between the capitalist and the socialist worlds, the arms race threatening to destroy human civilization, and the choice between confrontation and cooperation boil down to stale ascertainments of peace as well as adulation for Washington.

While his rhetoric on peace, which is not accompanied by any concrete proposals, is not being taken seriously any more by many people, his eulogies for the Reagan administration are not only of ritual but also of political significance. Basically, his point is in supporting the course aimed at an aggravation of international tensions, the escalation of the arms race and its extension to space as well as in helping Reagan win reelection. The modest word splittings, which were obviously intended to hush up another bow to the Washington administration by an obedient servant, also do not change anything in the essence of the Federal chancellor's statements.

Judging by the government statement, the demands of the West German public that Bonn take a more responsible stance on the FRG's national interests and particularly on the vital factors of the entire range of every country's national interests -- the problems of peace and security -- have not had any effect on Bonn's attitude. For instance, Mr Kohl totally ignored the demand to stop or reverse the deployment of missiles in the FRG. It is known that this demand was largely backed in a referendum held at the initiative of the West German antiwar movement during the elections of the so-called European Parliament. Roughly 5 million FRG citizens voted against the FRG being turned into a launching site for U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles.

However, it is no secret that it is much easier to put on the garment of a democrat than consider the people's will and practice democracy in this way. The Christian Democratic leader illustrated this by his contemptuous attitude toward the results of the referendum.

Whereas the West German Bundestag and the Bonn government politicians will go into recess, there will be no recess in the arms buildup, as far as we know, which is being intensified in the FRG and other Western countries. The deployment of new U.S. missiles and the construction of military installations which are necessary for the implementation of the U.S. strategy of a nuclear war limited to Europe are being continued on West German territory.

The machinery in the arms factories, which increasingly fill up the arsenal of lethal and destructive weapons, will be in full operation. I wonder, the commentator writes, whether their awareness of this will not spoil the leading West German politicians' vacation that being passed somewhere in modern resorts under an unclouded sky. Judging by Mr Kohl's speech, this obviously will not be the case.

COMMENTARY ON WEU MOVE TO ALLOW FRG REARMAMENT

LD022247 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Representatives of the Social Democratic Party, at a session of the West German Bundestag, have demanded that the government make a precise statement that it does not intend to produce conventional strategic weapons. This is reported from Bonn. Viktor Levin comments:

The demand referred to in the report just quoted was made during a discussion in the Bundestag on a decision by the Western European Union [WEU] Council to remove the final restrictions on the FRG on conventional weapons production. Henceforth, without any embarrassment and quite officially, the Federal Republic will be able to produce ships, missiles and heavy bombers. Bonn has long been seeking a decision of this sort, but, as is shown by the Bundestag debate, the move is giving rise to serious alarm, even among West German parliamentarians. Concern has been expressed not just by Social Democrats, but by the Greens.

Even greater concern is being caused in other European countries by this Western European Union Council decision, for it is perfectly obvious that even under conditions the restrictions operated in, the West German Bundeswehr became the most powerful NATO army equipped with conventional weapons. Now, when restrictions have been lifted, nothing is stopping the Bundeswehr from sharply increasing its combat might. A government spokesman stated that there are no such intentions at present. But these assurances do not convince Bundestag deputies. An extremely dangerous step has been taken, and one cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that the decision by the Western European Union Council has been made at the very time when Washington is not merely spinning the flywheel of its own military preparations as fast as it possibly can, but when it is also seeking the intensification of similar actions by its NATO partners.

Many countries have a very restrained attitude toward these calls, though it is indeed Bonn that fully supports Washington in everything. You do not have to go far to find examples. When Washington made a hasty statement -- in which it made an attempt to avoid examination, in essence, of the problem of preventing the militarization of outer space, something that the Soviet Union is calling for -- Bonn immediately hurried to support Washington's negative position. Yet this position is being condemned in the United States itself, and also in many NATO member-countries. One could give many such examples. On the other hand, the American Administration supports Bonn's ambitions in every way. It's just as it is in the rhyme: The cuckoo praises the cock because the cock praises the cuckoo. Washington and Bonn sing the same tune in which one can hear an identical militarist theme. And it is this fact that gives rise to well-founded alarm on the part of all those -- including many citizens of the FRG -- who well remember history.

TURKISH DELEGATION VISITS USSR, TRADE TALKS HELD

TA280711 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1730 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A delegation headed by Turkish Deputy Minister of Transportation Orhan Bugda has visited the Soviet Union. The delegation discussed with the Soviet Railroad Ministry delegation problems with rail transportation between Turkey and the Soviet Union and ways to increase this transportation volume. The issues of cargo transportation from the Soviet Union to third countries and from Turkey to third countries via the Soviet Union, and of cargo transportation in general were also discussed and a protocol signed on the subject. The head of the Turkish delegation, Bugdac, made the following statement to our radio correspondent on his meetings and impressions of the Soviet Union:

[Begin recording] We arrived in Moscow on the morning of 20 June. In Moscow, our Soviet friends exhibited the best examples of hospitality and warmly welcomed us. We went to a hotel first and then started our official talks in the halls of the Soviet Railways Ministry. During our trip here, we discussed topics concerning rail transportation between Turkey and the Soviet Union; we determined the problems and both sides expressed their views. Therefore, the meeting in Moscow was extremely fruitful and was conducted at a fast pace. The two sides reached agreement on all issues and had the opportunity to hear each other views. Mr Gin'ko, first deputy minister of railways, and I determined that there will not be and there cannot be any problems in rail transportation between Turkey and the Soviet Union especially at a time when there is a desire to develop foreign trade, and that the two sides intend and wish to take every measure on this matter.

Today, we also concluded the arrangement concerning transit rail transporation to Turkey, and from other Middle East countries to Turkey, from Turkey to the Soviet Union and to other Far East and northern European countries via the Soviet Union, which was discussed during our last visit last year. I hope that the Turkish and Soviet railways will provide services that will greatly benefit and help the economies of the two countries, both to the extent of the development of Soviet trade with the Middle East and Turkey's new commercial goal to begin trading with the Far East. Soviet railway and ministry administrators appear determined on this subject. I would like to note this as a very important and satisfactory [word indistinct] for both countries.

We leave for Ankara tomorrow and I would particularly like to mention the hospitality we encountered here since our arrival. I believe [it is possible] to find common cultural characteristics between the Turkish and Soviet peoples and note their multitude. Particularly in Caucasia and the Georgian Republic areas, where we spent a considerable part of our trip, there are communities whose cultures are similar to Turkish culture and this could constitute a significant factor in developing and broadening Turkish-Soviet relations. It is impossible not to notice a warmth in the peoples' regard for the Turkish nation. Through the developments to be achieved in the coming years, especially in the commercial field, we hope that our relations with this big neighbor will reach much more positive stages. Thank you. [end recording]

KUWAITI DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT IN JULY

LD022059 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 3 [date as received] TASS -- In accordance with agreement reached, the minister of defense of Kuwait, Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of July, this year.

IRANIAN, IRAQI BATTLE COMMUNIQUES CITED

LD030949 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad July 3 TASS -- The High Military Command of Iraq issued another communique on combat operations at the Iranian-Iraqi front. It says that during the past 24 hours Iraqi attack helicopters strafed the positions, command posts, depots and troops concentrations of the enemy to the east of Basra.

Iraqi artillery shelled military targets in the northern, southern and central sectors, inflicting on the Iranian forces losses in manpower and materiel.

Nicosia July 3 TASS -- The news agency IRNA (Iran) reports that yesterday Iranian troops attacked the enemy in different sections of the front and inflicted on it losses in manpower and materiel. Artillery and mortar batteries shelled Iraqi fortifications and observation posts, engineering facilities and communications.

ENERGY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO IRAN DETAILED

NC301126 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Islamic Republic's Ministry of Energy, a delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Power and Electrification and from the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations headed by Aleksey Makukhin, first deputy minister of power and electrification, visited Iran from 21 to 28 June. Yevgeniy Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Union was a member of this delegation.

During this trip, meetings and discussions were held with Iranian representatives, particularly with Ghafuri-Fard, the Islamic Republic's deputy minister of energy [title as heard]; with Ranjbar and Farhudi, deputies of the Ministry of Energy; and with Ne'matzadeh, general manager of the cooperative company; and Tavanir. In addition, the Soviet delegation met and talked with Besharat Jahromi, deputy foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and with (Goli Bidyan), deputy minister of commerce.

The Soviet delegation traveled to Esfahan and inspected the status of the construction of the Esfahan thermal power plant which is being carried out by Soviet organizations. The members of the delegation also inspected the activities at the Ramin thermal power plant in Ahvaz. During these meetings and talks reference was made to the great importance attached to Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation in the energy field, which is being carried out on the basis of the principles of equality, nonintervention in each other's domestic affairs, respect for national sovereignty, and mutual benefit.

Discussions were held on specific problems of the present situation and the outlook for Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation in the energy field.

During the talks the important issue of training national cadres to operate the thermal power plants being built in Iran with the cooperation of Soviet organizations was studied. The two sides announced their interest in the rapid completion of the construction and operation of these plants.

During the discussions with Ghafuri-Fard, the Islamic Republic's minister of energy, the great importance of Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation in the construction of the Khoda Afarin and Gez Gal'eh hydroelectrical installations, and the construction of a dam on the Aras border river were stressed.

The Soviet side submitted a draft agreement on joint governmental cooperation in the construction of these installations which the Islamic Republic's Ministry of Energy will study. This agreement is expected to be signed in the near future. Moreover, during the Soviet delegation's visit to Iran, the two sides expressed their interest in cooperating in the exploitation of the water resources of the border rivers of Atrak and Harirud.

During the talks the topic of exchanging energy between the Soviet Union and Iran was also discussed. The meetings and talks were held in an atmosphere of understanding and on the basis of the two countries' interest in expanding Soviet-Iranian economic and technical cooperation in the energy field on a (?principled basis).

A memorandum of understanding was signed as a result of the talks between representatives of the Soviet Union and Iran, which will lead to the strengthening of good-neighborly relations between our two peoples, and the meeting between the heads of the Soviet delegation and of the Islamic Republic's Ministry of Energy.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS TO IRAQI CP LEADER

PM021041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee

Dear Comrade 'Aziz Muhammad!

The CPSU Central Committee sends fervent greetings and cordial congratulations to you, eminent figure of the Arab communist and national liberation movement, on your 60th birthday.

People in the Soviet Union know you as a patriot and internationalist, a courageous fighter against imperialism and reaction, for the fundamental interests of Iraq's working class and all working people, for peace, democracy, and social progress. Soviet Communists highly value your contribution to the development and strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Iraqi people and of the fraternal ties between the CPSU and the Iraqi Communist Party.

We wish you, dear Comrade 'Aziz Muhammad, good health and successes in your activity for the benefit of the Iraqi people.

CPSU Central Committee

USTINOV, OGARKOV MEET MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION

PM281129 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On a Working Visit"]

[Text] A Mozambique military delegation headed by Major General (A. Pangene), secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and national political commissar of the Mozambique Armed Forces, was in the Soviet Union on a working visit in the second half of June.

The delegation was received by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. During the friendly talk, questions of further developing cooperation between the two countries' Armed Forces and other questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Present at the meeting were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy USSR defense minister, and Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

In addition to Moscow, the guests visited Leningrad, Frunze, and Odessa.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TALKS IN MADAGASCAR

LD291245 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Antananarivo June 29 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Korochantsev and Boris Pilnikov report:

Under the conditions of a sharp heightening of international tensions as a result of the aggressive policy of imperialism, above all, of American imperialism, it is the urgent duty of all progressive peace-loving forces to rally their ranks for preventing nuclear war. This is pointed out in the joint communique issued here today by the solidarity committee of Madagascar and a delegation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee who were on a visit in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The forces of peace and progress, the communique says, are called upon to work tirelessly for general and complete disarmament, for restoring the climate of detente and mutual understanding. The Madagascar Solidarity Committee highly appreciates and fully approves of the USSR's peace initiatives aimed at preventing a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring universal peace.

One of the urgent demands voiced by the world public is that the Indian Ocean be turned into a zone of peace. The sides have expressed support for the international conference on that issue due to be convened under the UN aegis in Colombo in 1985, welcome the efforts in this direction of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and its President Didier Ratsiraka.

The committees declared full solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples in various parts of the world against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism, for true independence, democracy and social progress. They declared for stepping up support for the just cause of the peoples of the Republic of South Africa headed by the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, the struggle of the Namibian peoples headed by the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) for the immediate implementation of the UN Council Resolution 435.

ORTEGA RETURNS TO MOSCOW EN ROUTE HOME

PM020127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] A Nicaraguan delegation headed by D. Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership and coordinator of the Junta of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction, stopped over in Moscow 28-29 June en route for home.

The delegation was met and seen off at the airport by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

ORTEGA SATISFIED WITH TOUR OF BLOC COUNTRIES

PM021601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Speech by D. Ortega"]

[Text] Managua, 1 Jul -- Daniel Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership and coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, has expressed profound satisfaction at the results of the trip made by a delegation headed by him to the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries. During talks with the leaders of the USSR and the other socialist states, he said at a press conference on returning to Managua, full support for our efforts was expressed.

The Nicaraguan leader noted that the Reagan administration is continuing to pressure Nicaragua by trying to tell it who it can have relations with. But it is for the Nicaraguan people themselves to decide the nature of their international relations, D. Ortega stressed. During the delegation's trip to the USSR, the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, and Cuba, he reported, Nicaragua's previous agreements with them were confirmed and new ones were concluded.

D. Ortega accused the United States of interfering in Central American countries' internal affairs. Washington is the main factor of tension in the region. Nicaragua is a victim of the adventurist U.S. policy, he added. In face of U.S. aggression we reserve the right to strengthen the country's defense capability and we are asking all the countries of the world, including the socialist countries, to assist us, D. Ortega said.

NICARAGUA ISSUES STATEMENT ON DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

LD021842 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has distributed a statement in connection with the Nicaraguan-American dialogue that has started.

Guided by its peace-loving policies, the document says, Nicaragua received U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in the country and agreed to hold the first round of talks, which took place in Mexico on 25 and 26 June.

The version circulated by the American side alleging that progress was achieved during the first round is false. Its aim is clear. Controlling its aggressive policies toward Nicaragua, the Reagan administration is striving on the eve of the elections to convince the American electorate of the success of its efforts at peacemaking.

The Nicaraguan Government, the statement emphasizes, expects the American side to show a serious approach to dialogue and to stop its aggressive actions against Nicaragua's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

NICARAGUA-EL SALVADOR ARMS FLOW REBUTTED

LD292342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 29 Jun 84

[By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jun (TASS) -- "There is no flow of weapons from Nicaragua to El Salvador," David McMichael, who worked for the U.S. CIA in 1981-83 as an expert on affairs of the Western Hemisphere, stated at a press conference in Washington. According to UPI, he said that the CIA presents deliberately distorted intelligence information about the situation in the region in order to justify support for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries from the Reagan administration.

That the present Washington administration systematically lies to its people and to the whole world is far from news. It has been caught in the act a countless number of times. But now it is being exposed by one of its own workers and, what is more, one from a U.S. agency so well-informed, by its very intent, as the CIA. What is more, McMichael worked in the super-secret "heart" of the CIA -- the CIA National Intelligence Affairs Council. So one need have no doubts — he knows what he is talking about.

Thus the confessions of the former prominent U.S. intelligence agent convincingly show that the basic "argument," which official Washington uses in trying to justify its aggressive policy in Central America -- supplies of weapons to Salvadoran rebels, alleged to be effected from Nicaragua -- bear no relation to the real situation. But it is just this false proof which is used in speeches by the boss of the White House himself, and in propaganda campaigns by his spokesmen to justify the U.S. undeclared war against the sovereign republic of Nicaragua. They always put tales about the "hand" of Moscow, Havana, or Managua into circulation when they need to justify something unjustifiable -- bandit raids by U.S. mercenaries on Nicaraguan soil, or criminal mining of Nicaraguan ports.

And now the White House has again been caught red-handed as a vulgar slanderer. You can fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time, but you cannot deceive all the people all the time. This immortal pronouncement by that great citizen of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, is the most fitting assessment of the results of the clumsy lying by his country's current administration.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOT UNCOVERED IN MANAGUA

LD011715 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Managua the discovery of a counterrevolutionary conspiracy has been announced. Our correspondent Aleksandr Serikov reports:

[Begin Serikov video recording] This man, who never once raised his face throughout the press conference, and could not find it in him to look people in the eye, is one of the ringleaders of the so-called internal front. [video of man in fatigues, looking down, as he answers questions]

Now, humble and obliging, he discloses plans to assassinate leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution, and to blow up bridges, power stations and enterprises. When he was planning to set fire to kindergartens, schools, and hospitals and was recounting the dollars received from the U.S. CIA, he hardly thought that the hour for repentance would come. The plans of the internal front included the unification of its paramilitary organization with the Catholic Church in order to initiate peaceful and, later, armed resistance to the revolutionary transformations in Nicaragua.

Head of the Nicaraguan national security directorate, Commandante (Lenin Serna), speaking in Managua at a press conference, said the activity of these counterrevolutionaries was designed to terrorize the populace, to create an atmosphere of fear and to blame the revolutionary leadership for the consequences of sabotage that the counterrevolutionaries intended to carry out, thus creating conditions for a direct invasion of Nicaragua by the U.S. Army.

The counterrevolutionaries were not without help of the U.S. Army in their preparations for this invasion. Weapons and explosives and equipment of American manufacture were seized from the conspirators when they were arrested. Thanks to the efforts of the Nicaraguan security service the bandits did not succeed in carrying out their sinister designs.[end video recording]

IZVESTIYA ON ATTEMPTED BOLIVIAN COUP, SITUATION

PM021523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA "Press Service" report under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Bolivia: Failed Putsch"]

[Text] The world's news agencies have added the tag "urgent" to their dispatches reporting that Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, kidnapped Saturday morning by a group of the military, has been released as a result of the coordinated actions of the security service, Army subunits, and police.

REUTER and AFP report that several people took part in the attempted coup d'etat. The ringleader of the abortive coup is believed to be Lieutenant Colonel Roland Saravia, chief of the National Defense Ministry Planning Department. One high-ranking officer involved in the president's kidnapping has asked for asylum at the Brazilian Embassy.

An emergency session of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] bloc of left-wing forces, which includes representatives of left-wing parties and the Communist Party, has been held at the Presidential Palace, which has been surrounded by police and Army units loyal to the Constitution. Taking part were leaders of the Federation of Bolivian Workers, the country's biggest trade union organization. It was decided to close the state borders and search for the president's kidnappers. The session announced the creation of a military-civilian front consisting of the government, the Federation of Bolivian Workers, and representatives of the Armed Forces' democratic circles. The front's main task was announced: the defense of democracy, universal mobilization, and the organization of armed committees for the defense of democracy.

In La Paz, the news agencies report, the supreme commanders of the Bolivian Army have held an urgent meeting. The country's defense minister, Manuel Cardenas Mallo, has stated on behalf of the commanders of the categories of troops that the Armed Forces remain loyal to the Constitution, the elected government, and the country's president.

Commenting on the prevailing situation, a spokesman for the Bolivian authorities noted that the overwhelming majority of troop subunits were opposed to the reaction's intrigues.

Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, who is in Lisbon, has stated, speaking of the president's abduction, that the Bolivian trade unions have urged the people to embark on a general strike against "that unconstitutional and antidemocratic act." He also gave assurances of the Army's loyalty to the democratic process under way in the country. Speaking on Spanish radio from Lisbon, Zamora stressed: the president's abduction is the work of a small group of policemen and military men in La Paz.

The Bolivian Government has blamed the attempted coup d'etat on the powerful organization for the sale of cocaine which flourished in the country under previous regimes. Zuazo, on coming to power, launched a resolute struggle against drug dealers closely linked with extreme right-wing organizations both inside the country and abroad. There is evidence of close cooperation between the merchants of the "cocaine empire" and the U.S. special services.

The abortive putsch, the news agencies report, indicates that influential forces abroad are dissatisfied with the policy pursued by the UDP government. In particular the U.S. banks and the IMF, which is dominated by the United States, were extremely indignant at the Bolivian Government's decision to defer payment of state debts. Bolivia did not conclude a shackling agreement with the IMF infringing its national sovereignty and independence.

Bolivia's Socialist Party-One has accused the right-wing forces of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement and the National Democratic Action, headed respectively by former Presidents Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hugo Banzer, of having links with the conspirators. Representatives of the Socialist Party-One have also pointed out that the U.S. Embassy in La Paz was implicated in the conspiratorial plans.

Bolivia's history is "rich" in coups and countercoups. Since 1825 there has been more than one putsch a year. The UDP government has been in power since October 1982. After 18 years of successive reactionary military regimes, the country embarked on the path of national independence and social progress. The right-wing reaction within the country and U.S. imperialism are trying to compel Bolivia to submit to their diktat. Economic pressure, blackmail, and attempts to destabilize the political situation within the country -- those are the weapons from the arsenal of those who have set themselves the aim of stifling national liberation movements throughout the world.

The Armed Forces, police subunits, and security services are still in a state of heightened combat readiness. The state of emergency is continuing.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM 12 JULY

PM021506 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 84 pp 1-3

[Unattributed report: "Increasing Party Organizations' Militancy and Activeness"]

[Excerpts] A Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum was held yesterday to discuss the tasks of further improving primary party organizations' work, increasing their activeness and militancy, and enhancing the Communists' role in fulfilling the social and economic development plans and in the working people's communist education.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered a report to the plenum.

The following participated in the debate on the report: Yu. A. Prokofyev, first secretary of Kuybyshevskiy CPSU Raykom; M.A. Solovyeva, electric sewing-machine operator at the Cheremushka Garment Production Association and shop party organization secretary; A.A. Borisov, party committee secretary at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Physical Chemistry; A.A. Vasilyev, history teacher at School No 171 and party bureau secretary; V.F. Sokolov, driver at the Moscow Sortirovochnaya locomotive depot and party group organizer; N.A. Antonov, party committee secretary at Moscow's Dinamo electrical machine building plant named for S.M. Kirov; I.P. Demin, leader of a composite team at No 3 Housing Construction Combine's No 6 Installation Administration; and I.M. Golovkov, first secretary of Kuntsevskiy CPSU Raykom.

A detailed resolution on the question under discussion was adopted.

V.I. Konotop, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom, and P.A. Smolskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizatonal Party Work Department, took part in the plenum's work.

The CPSU, V.V. Grishin said, is successfully fulfilling its role as organizer and leader of the Soviet people in the struggle to communism. The party carries out its leading role by organizing and mobilizing the masses to resolve the tasks of creating a new society.

The steady enhancement of the party's role in society's life depends on the implementation of the colossal plans of communist creation. This is an historical, law-governed process which reflects the objective conditions of transforming society on communist principles and is dictated by the complexity and enormity of the tasks being tackled.

The enhancement of the party's role in the life of society is inextricably bound up with Leninist principles of party building and work, the constant improvement of the activity of all its organizations and of every Communist, and the strengthening of party members' vanguard role.

The enhancement of the party's role enormously depends on the increased activeness and militancy on the part of primary party organizations, which are the foundation of the CPSU. V.I. Lenin repeatedly pointed out their leading role in implementing party policy. The primary party organizations "...in implementing the work of agitation, propaganda, and organization and applying themselves resolutely in every sphere of public life... must through this multifaceted work systematically educate themselves, the party, the class, and the masses." "...The stronger our party organizations are..." V.I. Lenin observed, "the broader, more diverse, rich, and fruitful party influence will be on the elements of the working masses which surround the party and are led by it."

The vitality of Lenin's tenets on primary party organizations have been confirmed by all our party's historical experience. As Soviet society develops, the primary party organizations' activity becomes increasingly multifaceted and is filled with new substance. Their tasks at the contemporary stage have been formulated in the materials of the 24th, 25th, and 26th CPSU Congresses and party Central Committee plenums. They constitute a detailed action program for the primary party organizations in the conditions of developed socialism.

Fundamentally important propositions on the enhancement of the party organizations' role in economic and cultural building were formulated by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speeches at the CPSU Central Committee February and April Plenums and at his meetings with the voters of Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug and the workers at Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant.

Now that preparations for the 27th party congress are under way and a new edition of the CPSU Program is being drawn up, it is important to comprehensively analyze primary party organizations' activity, evaluate results, and determine specific ways of enhancing their role in implementing party policy.

In this connection, the gorkom bureau has considered it necessary to submit for the present plenum's examination the question of the tasks of further developing the level of activity, increasing the militancy, and improving the work style of primary party organizations and enhancing Communists' vanguard role in implementing economic and social development plans and in the communist education of the working people.

At the present time, the activity of the CPSU and all its links is subordinated to the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The Moscow City party organizations and primary organizations have consolidated their militancy and activeness and enhanced their influence on all aspects of economic and cultural building, as well as the city's public life, in the campaign to implement party tasks.

The role of party organizations in resolving economic development tasks has grown considerably. Primary party organizations are having an active influence on stepping up production intensification, accelerating scientific and technical progress, making more rational use of material and labor resources, and improving work quality indicators. They are seeking to ensure that party directives on economic questions find concrete expression in labor collectives' everyday practice. They stand for strict observance of state, plan, and labor discipline, oppose localism and narrow departmentalism, and consistently defend the priority of state interests. They are inculcating in every working person a clear understanding of the sociopolitical significance of his labor results.

The primary party organizations are taking an active part in the implementation of social development tasks. They are concerning themselves with raising working people's labor and political activity, increasing their well-being, and improving conditions at work and in everyday life and recreation. Party organizations are performing an indispensable role in resolving the questions of linking material and moral labor incentives to enhanced labor organization and efficiency.

The part played by primary party organizations in improving socialist democracy and strengthening democratic principles in production management is of great significance.

An extensive system of public institutions enabling virtually every working person to be involved in managing the affairs of enterprises and labor collectives has been formed in Moscow's enterprises and establishments.

In these conditions, party organizations are directing their efforts toward developing the masses' initiative and engaging them in the running of production and public life and are extensively involving them in statewide work.

Party organizations regard educational work with people as their paramount task. They are striving to ensure the class and political tempering of working people and the molding of high civic qualities and collectivist, patriotic, and internationalist consciousness and behavior in people. Party organizations are seeking to ensure that each person and his needs and interests are kept constantly in mind.

Practice shows that with such an approach, labor collectives work well and high prestige accrues to primary party organizations. This shows itself in the successful implementation of party tasks and directives, the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges, and the consolidation of the links between working people's individual interests and the key tasks of communist building.

Good experience in organizational and ideological education work, in mobilizing working people to fulfill the plans, and in increasing production efficiency have been accumulated by industrial enterprise party organizations. They keep constantly in view questions of modernizing and retooling, introducing new equipment and progressive manufacturing processes, ensuring fulfillment of work norms at every workplace, conserving resources, and improving working conditions.

The work of the party organization at the S. Ordzhonikidze machine-tool building plant deserves positive appraisal. The basis of its activity lies in inculcating in every worker a sense of being a true master of production and having a profound interest in the end results of his work. The efforts of public organizations and socialist competition are being directed toward this. More than 85 percent of workers and employees and the majority of Communists take an active part in various forms of production management. The party committee is consistently pursuing a line of increasing the activeness of shop party organizations, of party groups, and of every Communist. Party influence in crucial production areas is increasing.

Skillful use is being made to these ends of party and workers' meetings, commissions for monitoring administrative activity, and the political and economic training of cadres. As is well known, the plant collective works steadily, is the initiator of many progressive undertakings, and successfully fulfills its plans. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan the plant's labor productivity has already risen by 42 percent. Around 85 percent of the machine tools and automated production lines produced bear the state seal of quality.

The work of the party organizations of the Likhachev Automobile Plant, the 60th Anniversary of October Truck and Tractor Electrical Equipment Plant, the Krasniy Proletariy Plant, the Moskovskiy Elektro Lampovyy Zavod Association, the Frunze Factory, and other enterprises is typified by great purposefulness.

Many party organizations in design bureaus and scientific research institutes are working with vigor and initiative. An efficient system of party influence on the formulation of themes and the monitoring of their progress through the shop party organizations and party groups has been created in the metallurgical machine building institute whose collective is participating in the implementation of 10 all-union comprehensive programs. In 3 years they have developed and introduced there more than 450 new machines, units, and manufacturing processes and are carrying out 19 contracts on creative cooperation with Moscow enterprises.

In recent years, party influence on increasing the efficiency and quality of construction production and strengthening labor, production, and executive discipline in construction organizations has grown.

The work of the party organizations of the Moscow City Soviet Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction's No 1 Housing Construction Combine and of the Moszhilstroy Trust can be cited as examples of a high level of activeness and militancy.

Party leadership practice in organizations and enterprises belonging to the transport, municipal services, trade, consumer services, and other sectors has improved.

The party gorkom and raykoms are carrying out considerable work to improve the activity of primary party organizations. Measures are being implemented aimed at further increasing party organizations' activeness and militancy, ensuring the Communists' vanguard role in fulfillment of plans and pledges, developing democracy within the party, and consolidating ties with the masses.

Questions of primary party organizations' work are regularly discussed at plenums and sessions of the party gorkom bureau and party raykoms and at party meetings. The positive experience of party committees and party bureaus is being generalized and the training of the elected party aktiv has been properly organized. All-Moscow and rayon conferences and sector seminars of party organization secretaries are regularly held.

The party gorkom and party raykoms are adopting a differentiated approach in their work with primary party organizations. Greater attention is now being paid to the work of Communists in production and science and production associations, construction trusts, and ministries and departments in the services sphere. Measures are being implemented to improve party organizations' structure and the placement of Communists.

In recent years, party organizations' activity has been enriched by new experience. Comprehensive programs for the socioeconomic development of collectives and plans to introduce scientific and technical achievements into production, improve work efficiency and quality, and turn enterprises and organizations into model enterprises and organizations are being elaborated and implemented in enterprises and on construction sites on party organizations' initiative.

The activity of shop party organizations and party groups has increased. Their number has increased by 4,000 since the 26th CPSU Congress. This has helped to strengthen party influence in labor collectives. Reports by party members on fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU Rules and their individual contribution to the implementation of the 26th Congress decisions are now a regular feature.

On the whole, it can be said that the primary party organizations of Moscow's enterprises and establishments, operating at the heart of things, are indeed helping to unite party policy with the vital creativity of the masses, to develop the activity of working people, and to successfully implement economic and ideological education tasks.

Increasing party organizations' activeness and militancy and enhancing their influence on all aspects of labor collectives' activity, V.V. Grishin observed, considerably helps to improve the work of enterprises and organizations and to resolve the tasks of developing the city's economy. This is shown by the fact that all its sectors are steadily fulfilling their state plans. Party organizations are energetically backing up and developing the valuable initiatives made by working people. The patriotic movement "Honor and glory through labor!" is gathering momentum. The campaign is growing to improve the use of equipment, reduce freightcar idle time, increase motor transport operating time, save cotton in the textiles industry and material resources in all sectors, improve the quality of consumer goods, and increase their output in all the city's industrial enterprises.

After examining the successes in developing the capital's economy, the keynote speaker noted that they form a good basis for fruitful work during the 5-year plan's concluding stage. It is important not only to keep up the present tempo, but to increase it. All party organizations' efforts must be directed toward that end. The CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches have noted difficulties and shortcomings in developing the economy. Many of them are also wholly applicable to Moscow's enterprises and organizations.

A number of enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are lagging behind the 5-year plan targets in production volume and labor productivity. Well-known enterprises headed by major party organizations such as the Trud and Oktyabr Associations, the Frezer and Dinamo Tire Plants, and others figure among the laggards. Some enterprises turn out to be among those with good work records only as a result of plans being amended downward.

Plan amendments have become systematic for some leaders. For example, the Rostokinskiy Worsted-Finishing Plant (director, Comrade Napolov; party committee secretary, Comrade Kosheleva), the Bolshevichka Association (director, Comrade Veselov; party committee secretary, Comrade Yefremycheva), and Vympel Association (former director, Comrade Troshin; party committee secretary, Comrade Mitkina) reduced their plans last year 7 to 8 times each. And the same harmful practice is continuing at those enterprises this year.

Substantial improvements to strengthen discipline have failed to take place, and this is harming the national economy and disorganizing other collectives' work. Output quality and the economic results of labor are rising only slowly.

There are serious shortcomings in the work of construction workers. Capital investment quotas are not being fully used on production projects. New capacities are not being commissioned on time. Enterprises' modernizations plans are not being met. The 5-year plan targets for construction of health facilities are not being fulfilled. Dissipation of resources on numerous projects is continuing. The amount of unfinished construction is being reduced only slowly.

V.V. Grishin then dwelt on unresolved problems in transport, science, municipal services, trade, and consumer service enterprises and organizations.

The existing shortcomings indicate that some party organizations are not ensuring appropriate party influence on labor collectives' activity, are not providing a principle assessment of instances of plan nonfulfillment, and are accepting a situation whereby some economic leaders try to hide deficiencies in work behind overall average indicators.

Enhancing the responsibility of every leader, Communist, and working person for fulfillment of plans and pledges, V.V. Grishin stressed, is an important task for the party organizations. People must be made strictly answerable for every failure and any omission.

The main thing is not just to ensure that the targets set for 1984 and the 5-year plan are fulfilled and overfulfilled on the whole, but to make up the backlog wherever it has been allowed. It is essential to focus the efforts of party organizations, leading cadres, and labor collectives on making better use of existing reserves, carrying out practical measures to intensify production, and meeting the party target of increasing labor productivity 1 percent above-plan and reducing output prime cost by not less than 0.5 percent.

Party organizations must pay more attention to questions of modernization and retooling, strive to achieve a systematic reduction in manual labor, and improve production methods and organization. It is essential to ensure widespread introduction of multiple machine-tool operations, to disseminate the initiative to increase equipment working time by at least 1.5-2 shifts, to increase returns on investments, and to raise the output of goods in the higher quality category by at least 50 percent by the end of the 5-year plan.

The party regards the reduction of every kind of production loss as of paramount significance in resolving the problem of increasing efficiency. However, we have enterprises and organizations where material and financial resources are spent irrationally.

Party organizations must step up the campaign for rational utilization of labor resources and material assets and must be more exacting toward cadres regarding the observance of thrift.

It is essential to constantly monitor the implementation of Energy Program tasks, to ensure fulfillment of measures aimed at developing and introducing energy-saving production processes, machinery, and equipment in all sectors, and to pursue a more resolute campaign against instances of wasteful expenditure of energy resources.

It is essential to improve the work of production associations, to ensure the introduction of team forms of labor organization and incentives -- above all composite, financially autonomous teams -- and to back them with Communists. It is essential in those collectives carrying out the economic experiment to extend enterprises' rights and enhance their responsibility to establish constant party monitoring of their progress.

The party organizations of transport enterprises and establishments have big tasks ahead of them. They must mobilize Communists and labor collectives to increase rolling stock efficiency and must seek to ensure fuller use of initiatives to boost freight train load-carrying capacity, to reduce freightcar idle time by at least 1 hour, to repair freightcars using enterprises' own means, and to increase the working time of every freight truck to 12 hours a day.

The 5-Year Plan's fulfillment crucially depends on the work of the capital construction sector. The task consists in firmly putting right the state of affairs on the city's construction sites in conformity with the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Improving the Planning, Organization, and Management of Capital Construction." It is essential to put an end to dissipation of manpower and resources, to concentrate them on projects scheduled for commissioning, and to reduce the amount of unfinished construction. Party organizations must seek to improve labor organization on construction sites and the use of machinery and mechanisms, as well as working time, to increase the quality and lower the prime cost of construction, and to reduce the construction schedules for installations by 33-50 percent. This is the task now set by the party, and we must be persistent in resolving it.

Party organizations must increase work standards in scientific, planning, and design organizations, improve the quality of development work and reduce the time taken on it, and create new kinds of machinery, production processes, and materials. It is important to link science more closely with production, to make wider use of science's potential as a production force, and to encourage scientists, designers, and planners to actively campaign for improvement in all sectors of the national economy and all-around development of scientific and technical progress.

All primary party organizations must increase the effectiveness of socialist competition to fulfill the 5-year plan targets and pledges ahead of schedule, and Communists must be in that competition's vanguard.

They are required to set a personal example, to spot models of highly productive labor i good time and support them, and to bring the bulk of competitors up to the pacesetters' level.

The main thing now, as was said at the 31 May CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, which examined progress in elaborating the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the Period Up to the Year 2,000, is to consolidate and develop the emerging trend toward the acceleration of economic growth. It is the task of party organizations to bring about a fundamental breakthrough in production intensification, to embody this strategic party guideline in concrete deeds, to improve labor management and planning and the provision of moral and material labor incentives, and to subordinate all political, organizational, and educational work to the resolution of the main tasks of developing the economy and carrying out the social program aimed at furtherimproving the Soviet people's living standards.

Party organizations must take measures to improve the work of enterprises and organizations involved in implementing the Food Program and the production of consumer goods and must secure the absolute fulfillment of the 5-Year Plan targets by all enterprises belonging to the light, textile, local, and food industries and improved goods supply to the trading network. It is essential to mobilize a large detachment of Communists and all working people from these sectors to successfully fulfill the plans and socialis pledges and increase the output and quality of food and industrial products.

Measures must be adopted to accelerate the rate and increase the quality of work in preparing the material and technical base of fruit and vegetable farming so as to ensure that the delivery and storage of fruit and vegetable output from this year's harvest is carried out in an organized way and without loss. Sponsored farms in the Moscow region must be given greater assistance in light of the tasks set at the All-Union Economic Conference on the Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex.

Party organizations are required to more exactingly analyze the practical activity of economic leaders, soviets, trade union organizations, and labor collectives and to steer it toward fulfillment of plans and measures designed to meet working people's growing demands. Questions of improving people's working and everyday living conditions and the demand for goods and services, medical, trade, and municipal services, housing construction, and the whole range of social and cultural facilities must be kept constantly in view. All this should help resolve the task of turning Moscow into a model city.

The success of party leadership of economic and cultural building primarily depends on further improvement of the forms and methods of primary party organizations' activity an the establishment of a Leninist work style -- a creative, innovative, and scientific style ensuring a high level of organization and the ability to mobilize working people to resolve the tasks set by the party. This approach to the job is typical of most of the capital's party organizations.

At the same time, not everyone is yet following the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum instruction that concern with the economy means primarily concern with the people in charge of the economy. Some go through the motions, are slow to raise the standard of organizational and political work, and go in for an excessive number of resolutions and meetings to the detriment of the living contact with the people. These party organizations are in practice doing a poor job of performing their vanguard role and are failing to use effective forms to influence the achievement of a most important goal -- the goal of absolute fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and pledges and the communist education of working people.

Party committees and bureaus and party organization secretaries must persistently conform to a Leninist style and must establish and develop a businesslike character, party principledness, and the ability to ensure a political approach to socialist management in all leading cadres' activity. It is important always and in all things to rely on the masses' collective reason, to actively influence working people's attitude, and to firmly eradicate excessive speechmaking and paperwork. The practice of replacing economic leaders and soviet organs must be completely eliminated and more concern shown for enhancing their initiative and responsibility.

Correct selection, placement, and education of cadres is an important requirement of a Leninist style of party leadership.

In recent years, thanks to party organizations' efforts, various areas of party, state, and public work have been strengthened by politically mature, skilled, and energetic leaders possessing high moral qualities. Training of the promotion reserve is now carried out more systematically, and democratic principles have been further developed in this work.

However, a number of party organizations, committees, and bureaus still examine workers' professional and moral qualities superficially and do not always seek to ensure that party opinion is decisive in cadre selection. Instances of friends and relations being promoted to posts have not been eradicated. It is to some extent due to this reason that people lacking in initiative, indifferent, with a poor understanding of production, and not always enjoying appropriate prestige in the collective, are to be found among leaders. There are still also a considerable number of leaders who violate state discipline and party ethics and abuse their official positions. Instances of irregular behavior on the part of the party aktiv, whose whole activity is political and educational in meaning and character, are particularly unacceptable.

Party organizations are required to ensure that every leader is equal to the situation, carries out his duty conscientiously, and provides a moral example to working people. Any manifestations of conceit, arrogance, or rudeness must be curtailed and a critical party assessment given to instances of fraud against the state, misrepresentation, and overreporting. Measures must be adopted to create a reliable pool of cadres for promotion, and their professional and moral-political qualities must be assessed in a more principled and objective way.

The forms and methods of work of party organizations and their leading organs must reliably guarantee the development of democracy within the party and strict observance of the norms of party life and the principles of collective leadership. Improving the planning of work and the holding of party meetngs, which are the supreme form of party organizations' activity, greatly assists this. The selection of the agenda for meetings and sessions of party bureaus and party committees is now being more carefully thought out.

At the same time, it is a typical shortcoming of the way party meetings and bureau and committee sessions are held that collectives' economic activity is considered in insolation from any analysis of organizational and educational work and that the decisions taken do not always serve to enhance the Communists' vanguard role and responsibility for the state of affairs in the area assigned to them.

The preparation and conduct of party meetings at the Dinamo Plant (party committee secretary, Comrade Antonov) is of a low standard. For a number of years, the enterprise has failed to meet its plan's main technical and economic indicators. Rush work and last-minute blitzes coexist there with losses in working time through absenteeism and other transgressions. Large losses through shoddy work persist.

However, these questions are discussed at party meetings only rarely and in a purely formal way, and the resolutions adopted have little influence on the resolution of important production problems.

Party organizations, committees, and bureaus must improve their practice in preparing and conducting party meetings and must create an atmosphere at them conducive to principled and in-depth discussion and frank airing of opinions. They must become an important means for galvanizing Communists and nonparty people for the campaign to fulfill plans and pledges, strengthen socialist labor discipline, and improve ideological education work.

Criticism and self-criticism must be comprehensively developed and support given to those who boldly expose shortcomings, fight against manifestations of ostentatiousness and complacency, and firmly counter instances of suppression of criticism and attempts to dispose of criticism by empty assuraces.

The prestige and significance of party decisions must continue to be steadily enhanced.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has observed, it is in the primary party organizations that the connection between a decision taken and its practical implementation is particularly close and inextricable. When taking a decision, a party organization is at the same time also planning ways of implementing it. It is incumbent on a party organization to provide daily guidance to Communists in their active work to fulfill a collectively elaborated decision.

However, some party committees and bureaus, while expending great effort on preparing and discussing a particular question, fail to provide concrete organizational work to back up the implementation of party decisions. The Zhenskaya Moda Association's party organization (secretary, Comrade Frolov), for example, has examined questions of increasing production efficiency and fulfilling plans and pledges 11 times in the last 18 months. However, the enterprise's plans continue to be regularly amended (downward) and production volume reduced, and the collective is failing to meet the 5-Year Plan targets. Monitoring of fulfillment of party decisions is poorly organized in the party organizations at the Kompressor Plant, the Universal Joint Plant, the Stekloagregat Plant, and other plants. Many important tasks are failing to be resolved precisely for this reason.

Regular, effective monitoring of the fulfillment of party and government directives and of one's own decisions and the study and organization of local level matters should be an important aspect of the work of party committees, the elected aktiv, and all Communists.

In this respect, the correct use of the right to monitor administration activity is of paramount significance. More than 12,500 monitoring commissions have been created in primary party organizations and major shop party organizations, but many of them work poorly and do not focus their attention on the key production problems. For example, a number of commissions have been formed in the party organization of the Second State Bearing Plant (secretary, Comrade Polonnikov) without taking account of the production tasks, and these commissions duplicate one another and are virtually inactive. They have been staffed by party members whose official duties make them responsible for the state of affairs in a particular area of work. It is no accident that shortcomings in economic activity there, which have been repeatedly pointed out by Communists, are taking a long time to eliminate.

Accounts and reports from economic leaders must be heard more frequently at party meetings and party committee and bureau sessions, the collegial examination of questions of enterprises' development ensured, commissions' activeness increased, and their work constantly coordinated with people's control groups and posts.

The effectiveness of party organizations' influence on the state of affairs and their prestige greatly depends on how Communists treat work assigned to them and carry out their role as the party's political militants. Some 90 percent of them now have a permanent party assignment and 20 percent have been elected to leading party organs.

At the same time, there are still Communists who stand apart from practical matters, have a passive attitude toward production and public life, do not set an example for nonparty people, and breach the CPSU Rules. Some primary and shop party organizations and party groups are not providing a principled assessment of instances of irregular behavior by leading workers. This must be put right. Party organizations must constantly occupy themselves with the education of all Communists and must seek to ensure that they rigorously observe the Rules.

It is necessary to enhance the educational force of penalties, to make Communists more strictly responsible for observance of party discipline, and to resolutely get rid of all those people whose actions harm the party. One must seek to ensure that every CPSU member is profoundly aware of his responsibility for the successful implementation of the tasks confronting the collective that he works in. It is essential to improve the practive of regular reporting to party organizations by every Communist on his work and observance of the requirements of the CPSU Rules.

Improvement of recruitment into the CPSU is a most important concern of every party organization. Some 47 percent of Muscovites recruited into the party are workers, and this enables the core of workers in the city party organization to be maintained at the requisite level. More than 60 percent of the party's new intake are under 30, and one-third of those joining are women.

However, not all party organizations are ensuring a correct approach to regulating the party ranks. The party element among workers at a number of enterprises in Kuybyshevskiy, Sovetskiy, and Sokolnicheskiy Rayons is virtually at a standstill. There are still not enough Communists among construction workers in Kalininskiy and Moskvoretskiy Rayons. The party element in a number of railroad and motor transport organizations, the consumer services sphere, and certain science establishments remains small. Too few cadre workers are recruited into the party and too few actual production organizers -- foremen and team leaders -- are being recruited into the party organizations of enterprises in Kirovskiy, Leningradskiy, and a number of other rayons. A formal statistical approach to questions of regulating the growth of party ranks continues to be tolerated in certain party organizations.

Party organizations must resolutely eliminate an oversimplified approach to admission to the CPSU's ranks and must be very exacting in their conduct of it. Here it is necessary to consider not simply the person's desire to be in the party, but primarily his sincere desire to work actively in its organization. We must constantly recall Lenin's words that "we need new party members not for publicity but for serious work."

One of the central tasks of party organizations is the further improvement of political education work. Most of them seek to ensure that the Marxist-Leninist education of Communists and all working people and propaganda and agitation work help to resolve key national economic tasks and to foster in every Muscovite ideological conviction, an active position in life, and a need to work conscientiously for the common good.

The thrust and effectiveness of political education work has increased and the Leninist principle of the unity of ideological, organizational, and economic activity is being implemented consistently, and this is directly assisting the creation in labor collectives of a healthy moral-psychological atmosphere and high political and production activeness on the part of working people.

At the same time, there are important shortcomings in our educational work, which is attested to by instances of violations of labor discipline and public order, embezzlements of socialist property, deception of the state, speculation, bribetaking, and drunkenness.

Party organizations must react more resolutely and sharply to these negative phenomena, make greater demands on cadres to strengthen discipline and organization, and channel all the means of ideological and educational work into the struggle against phenomena alien to us. They must seek to ensure that this work is distinguished by efficiency, specificity, and effectiveness, is closely linked to life, and is militant and thrusting in nature.

It is necessary to increase the educational role of the collective itself as far as possible and make more active use of the rights and opportunities afforded by the Law on Labor Collectives and also of those well-tried means such as workers' meetings, comrades' courts, violation prevention commissions and councils, and other forms of influencing violators of labor and production discipline.

The role of party organizations in the ideological tempering of the upcoming generation must be increased. Fundamentally important and new tasks in this direction were set in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the All-Army Conference of Komosomol Organization Secretaries. Party organizations still have to considerably raise the standard of party leadership of the Komosomol. Today it is important to more deeply investigate the social and moral processes taking place among young people, analyze them systematically, and help Komsomol organizations in work with young people.

The party organizations of schools, vocational and technical colleges, VUZes, and technical schools must mobilize efforts to carry out the school reform, improve the whole academic educational process, radically imporve the training of students for labor activity, and fashion high civic qualities in them.

It is known what a major role our party assigns to literature and art in educating Soviet people. Party organizations of cultural institutions and creative unions must continue to improve forms and methods of work with literary and art figures and consistently fashion in them an active life position, ideological conviction, and the readiness and ability to fight with all working people to bring the ideals of communism closer.

One of the current tasks of party organizations is the broad propaganda of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In the current complex international situation, it is necessary to wage a more aggressive struggle against our class enemies, strengthen Miscovities' political vigilance as far as possible, and educate them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism.

The successful work of primary party organizations is determined to a considerable degree by the standard of leadership on the part of the gorkom and raykoms. The Central Committee resolutions adopted in recent years on the work of the Saratov party obkom and the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and on the results of reports and elections have armed party committees with a specific program for improving the style and methods of leadership of party links.

At the same time, certain raykoms are still proving slow to improve the forms and methods of leadership of primary party organizations, are not reaching out to each of them, and are not mobilizing them sufficiently to resolve the chief tasks facing party organizations. Some CPSU raykoms are failing to show the necessary exactingness toward party organization secretaries and economic cadres for omissions in work, to monitor the fulfillment of their own resolutions sufficiently, or to paying proper attention to improving the style of activity of the party apparatus.

As a result, serious shortcomings are being permitted in party leadership of the economy and people's education.

Often the party gorkom and raykoms pronounce penalties or expel individual Communists from the party without even notifying the party organizations where these Communists are registered. Deviations from the regulations that are being permitted during the imposition of penalties belittle the signifance of primary organizations as the party's foundations and their role in educating Communists. This must be rectified. Penalties for Communists' misdeeds, including those of Communist leaders, must be implemented through primary party organizations. In any case, the decisions of higher party organs on these questions must be brought to the attention of Communists in primary organizations, which will help to increase the educational importance of penalties imposed and develop intraparty democracy.

Party raykoms must persistently raise the standard of leadership of primary party organizations and uphold an exacting and scientific approach to problems being tackled and genuinely socialist efficiency, principledness, and self-criticism in the activity of all party and economic cadres.

Party organizations will fulfill their role of political nucleus of labor collectives better the more they concern themselves with developing the initiative of trade unions, people's control organs, and other public organizations, increase their role in resolving production and educational tasks, involve working people extensively in production management, and display greater exactingness toward Communists working in those organizations.

In the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, party organizations must increase the responsibility of Communists elected to the soviets. They are called on to set an example in fulfilling deputy's duties and an example of attentive regard for working people's needs. We must persistently develop the activeness of party groups and party organizations in the soviets and their executive organs.

We must particularly mention the role of party committee and party bureau secretaries. The level of activity of primary party organizations primarily depends on their maturity, training, and competence. We elect the most authoritative people, selflessly devoted to the party's cause and capable of organizing the harmonious work of party collectives, to be the leaders of Communists. There are more workers and national economic specialists among them now, and 70 percent of party organization secretaries have a higher education.

Party raykoms must support party organization secretaries more actively, strengthen their authority, and not only make them answerable for good work, but also encourage this. We must persistently improve the forms of their training and enrich its content. The activity of party workers today must be assessed primarily on how they carry out party policy in practice and set an example in the fulfillment of party and public duty.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, set the task of making practical preparations for the coming 27th party congress. This crucial stage requires the gorkom, raykoms, and party organizations to concentrate forces in the key avenues in developing the economy and resolving social problems. It requires the further improvement of the style, forms, and methods of party leadership and the mobilization of labor collectives' efforts in the struggle to successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and pledges and make a good start on the work of subsequent years.

The primary party organizations, whose activity must be constantly developed, have a great role in resolving these tasks.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the Moscow City party organization, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, will improve its work to the utmost, increase the Communists' vanguard role, and augment its contribution to the cause of communist building and of strengthening the might of our great motherland.

Addresses Raykom Plenum

LD022008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 2 Jul 84

[Text] A plenum of the capital's Zheleznodorozhnyy Raykom was held in Moscow today. It discussed questions concerning further improving the work of primary party organizations in the rayon and raising their level of activity and militancy in dealing with tasks of economic and social development and in the communist education of the working people. It was stressed that in all matters and initiatives, the basic links in the party are guided by the premises -- which are of principled importance and concern the growth of the role of party organizations in economic construction and the construction of amenities -- that were spelled out by Comrade Chernenko at the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and in his addresses at meetings with electors and with the workers of the Serp i Molot works.

At the same time, it was said at the plenum, that not all primary party organizations act in a way showing purpose and initiative. In examining in detail the work done by lower party links in all spheres of economic, scientific and cultural life, those who spoke brought to light shortcomings and set out ways of eliminating them. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow party gorkom, addressed the plenum.

KUNAYEV SPEAKS AT DZHAMBUL OBLAST MEETING

LD030941 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] A meeting of the oblast party aktiv has taken place in Dzhambul. Zhakupov, first secretary of the party oblast committee, told the meeting of the work of party organizations and labor collectives, and of raising effectiveness of production in light of decisions of the February and April plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the 13th Plenum of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

First secretaries of party raykoms -- Sauranbeyev for the Merkenskiy, Amrikulov for the Zhuvalinskiy Starodubtsev for the Lugovskoy, Targayev for the Chuyskiy, (?Shubta) for the Sverdlovskiy, (Yersinyev) for the Talasskiy -- Atabayev, general director of the "Khimprom" production association; and Shalepa, head of the "Glavkarataukhimstroy," reported on the progress of work carried out in agriculture, industry, and construction.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, who was cordially welcomed by the participants, made a speech. He stressed that communists and all the working people of the oblast are called upon to respond to the concrete tasks regarding further development of the economy put forward by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the mobilization of forces for the fulfillment of the production plans, utilization of internal reserves at all industrial enterprises, construction sites, and sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

The collectives of the transport and procurement organizations, rayon agroindustrial councils, and organizations giving assistance must work the hardest, aiming to assure the high security of all of the grain crop, vegetables, and other crops. At the same time, it is necessary to assure meticulous tending of the sugar beet crops, to take measures for stocking up the feeds for livestock, to increase the population and productivity of the livestock.

To achieve this, it is necessary to considerably raise the return from the irrigated lands and irrigated pasture lands, to utilize more widely the team contract system, to improve the system of moral and material stimulation for those who achieve good labor indices in agriculture and livestock breeding.

Speaking on the importance of the accelerated growth of labor productivity, the quality of products, and lowering of their production costs at the enterprises of the chemical industry and other industries, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev stressed the importance of a faster introduction of advanced technology and production processes, correcting the lagging behind of some shops, teams, and sections. It is necessary to show more concern over the development of capital construction, mastering of the capacities which have already been made operational, the timely commissioning of new housing, schools, hospitals, and objects intended for providing cultural, customer, and trade services to the population, the observance of industrial sanitary rules, and the protection of environment.

The increased modern requirements must be matched by the political, organizational, and educational work of the party organs, local soviets, and their aktivs and trade union and Komsomol organizations. They are called upon to constantly control the implementation of decisions which had been adopted, and to assure the complex approach to achieving economic and ideological aims. It is necessary to improve the forms and methods of management, to enhance the effectiveness of ideological measures -- including those in school reform, in using the press, television, and radio, and in the work of cultural and educational organizations.

All the reserves and possibilities must be directed toward the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

The aktiv meeting expressed its confidence that the oblast's working people will gather in full and assure the safety of the crops which have been grown in the fields, and will do their utmost to give the country more agricultural and stock farming produce, to provide the livestock with feed, and to fulfill the tasks facing the industry and construction.

Taking part in the aktiv meeting were Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbeyev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, and (?Vetizanov), executive worker of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

During their tour of the oblast, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev and Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbeyev visited the Lenin Kholkhoz, the Karl Marx sovkhoz, the Mamykh Uly sovkhoz of Zhuvalinskiy Rayon, the Osinskiy and Kubyshev sovkhozes, the Akkul and Oktyabr of Dzhambul Rayon. They examined the fields, learned about the organization of gathering the grain crop, storing the feed and tending the plantations of sugar beet, potato, and vegetables. They talked to combine harvester operators, drivers, livestock breeders, sugar beet growers, and acquainted themselves with the labor and living conditions of workers and collective farmers. In the oblast center, they viewed the new (?Merke) universal self-service store, an exhibition of consumer goods, and the building up of the town.

On their tour of the oblast, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev and Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev were accompanied by Zhakupov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Party Obkom, and Akaziyev, chairman of the oblast oblispolkom.

KUNAYEV MEETS WITH CHIMKENT OBLAST WORKERS

LD020943 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The great tasks for the speedy development of people's economy put forward by the party have inspired the communists and the working people of Chimkent Oblast, as well as the entire republic, to intensify the struggle for fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges of the fourth year of the Five-Year Plan.

Quite a bit is being done here in order to increase the production of grain, meat, and other kinds of produce and deliver these to the state, to provide feed, to increase the labor productivity in industry and agriculture, as well as in other spheres of economic activity.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; and Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, have acquainted themselves with work progress in Chimkent Oblast. In Kazgyrskiy, Pervomayskiy, Gornyy of Lenger Rayon, Michurin and Chinkubatskiy of (?Silkubatskiy) Rayon sovkhozes, and the Mansen kolkhoz of (?Tayranskiy) Rayon, they have viewed fields, acquainted themselves with the organization of the gathering and transportation of grain, the storing of feed, and the experience of livestock breeders who have achieved full security and high productivity of sheep and cattle, as well as in the labor and living conditions of the country folk. They talked to workers and collective farmers, to heads and specialists of farms, and to party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol workers.

In the oblast center, Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev and Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev acquainted themselves with the construction of new industrial and socialcultural units. They visited the Kalinin lead works, and the oil refinery whose first stage must soon be commissioned.

A meeting of the oblast party activists was held in Chimkent 28 June. Askarov, first secretary of Kazakhstan's Party Obkom, spoke of the measures which are being taken for the fulfillment of decisions of the February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the 15h Congress of the Kazakhstan CP.

The first secretaries of party raykoms reported on the state of current agricultural work: (?Bigzhanov) for (?Chirdarinskiy), Subbotin for Tayranskiy, Zhumanov for Leninskiy, Ardinbekov for Kzylkumskiy, Maldybekov for (?Zapisayskiy), Setzaparov for Saryagachskiy, and Borisov, first secretary of the Chimkent Party Gorkom.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, who was cordially welcomed by the participants, made a speech at the activists' meeting. He stressed that in light of decisions by the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee it is necessary to bring into play all possibilities for raising the rate of implementation of the socioeconomic tasks facing us. Special attention should be given to speeding up the growth of labor productivity, and the lowering of costs of products which are being manufactured, to the scientific and technical progress and intensification of industry and economy as a whole. Matters of raising the rates and quality of capital construction, of providing the material and technical supplies to the major construction sites -- which must be taken under special control by the oblast party organization, the republican Gossnab, and other ministries and departments -- are urgent.

It is necessary to do our utmost in order to reach higher levels in the production of cereals and other crops, in the provision of the population with foodstuffs and practical implementation of the food program. Their importance was stressed by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his speech made at the All-Union meeting devoted to problems of the agroindustrial complex. It is necessary to utilize the harvesting machinery and other agricultural machines and means of transport at their full capacity, to mobilize the collectives of all kolkhozes and sovkhozes and partners in the agroindustrial complex for synchronized and shock labor, and to utilize everywhere progressive forms and methods of work organization.

The people working in the fields and on farms, executive workers of farms, party committees, local soviets, and agricultural procurement and transport organs, are called upon to assure a considerable overfulfillment of the plan for selling to the state grain, meat, cotton, vegetables, fruit, and other produce, as well as storing feeds.

Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev stressed the necessity of increasing the return on the industry's basic funds, more quickly mastering the production capacities which had been put into operation, of perfecting the economic mechanism, and of spreading more widely the initiative of front-ranking enterprises in fulfilling ahead of schedule the tasks of the 11th Five-Year-Plan.

Much must be done to achieve further increase in production of consumer goods, improvement of their quality and range, construction of housing and other objects, and the improvement of cultural, customer, medical, and trade services provided to the population.

All this requires more decisive elimination of shortcomings and omissions; raising the effectiveness of each party organization; a more meticulous approach to the selection, deployment, and education of the cadres; strengthening the organization, discipline, and order everywhere; correctly combing the ideological and political, labor, and moral education; and strengthening the role of the means of mass information and propaganda in the struggle against negative phenomena and the development of criticism and self-criticism.

The socialist competition must be spread even wider for the successful fulfillment of the tasks put forward by the party.

The activists' meeting assured that the oblast's working people will carry out in better terms and without losses the harvesting of crops, will sell more grain than the plans for this year and of the Five-Year-Plan as a whole, will overfulfill the socialist pledges in the procurement of raw cotton and other produce, will create a reliable stock of feed for the livestock, and will cope with the tasks in the development of industry and construction.

Taking part in the meeting were Comrade Nazarbayev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, and Bekezhanov, of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

Accompanying Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev and Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev on their tour of the oblast were Askarov, first secretary of Kazakhstan's Party Obkom, and Dzhandosov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

INFORMATION REPORT ON MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM

WA031212 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 25 May 84 p 1

[Article: "Information Report on the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia"]

[Text] On 24 May a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia [MCP] was held in Kishinev. The persons invited to that plenum were the first secretaries of the party's city and rayon committees, the chairmen of the executive committees of the city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies, the administrators of the republic's ministries and departments, and other administrative workers who are not part of the makeup of the Central Committee.

A report entitled "The Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization Which Evolve from the Decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Principles and Conclusions Contained in the Speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade K. U. Chernenko" was given by First Secretary of the MCP Central Committee, Comrade S. K. Grossu.

Participants in the discussion of the report were the following comrades: V. K. Kiktenko, first secretary of the Kishinev City Committee of the party; Ye. M. Karayon, first secretary of the party's Kalarashskiy Rayon Committee; D. G. Zidu, MSSR minister of education; A. A. Mokanu, first secretary of the party's Tiraspol City Committee; V. M. Yukin, MSSR minister of consumer services; N. A. Shtefanets, teacher at the Zaykanskaya Secondary School, Ryshkanskiy Rayon; I. K. Urzika; first secretary of the party's Grigoriopol'skiy Rayon Committee; G. D. Gusak, chairman of the executive committee of the Beltsy City Soviet of People's Deputies; Ye. G. Olar', weaver at the Bendery Silk Combine imeni V. I. Lenin; A. N. Sangeli, first secretary of the party's Dondyushanskiy Rayon Committee; and P. G. Dubalar', chairman of the executive committee of the Tarakliyskiy Rayon Soviet of People's Deputies.

The plenum of the MCP Central Committee unanimously enacted decrees pertaining to the question being discussed.

The plenum of the MCP Central Committee considered organizational questions.

The plenum transferred from status as candidate member of the Buro of the MCP Central Committee Comrade V. K. Kiktenko.

The plenum elected MCP Central Committee member, Comrade S. S. Sidorenko as candidate member of the Buro of the MCP Central Committee.

The plenum released Comrade Ye. I. Zhornyak from his assignment as chief of the Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department of the MCP Central Committee as a result of his transfer to another assignment.

Thereupon the plenum completed its work.

NEW PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING RULES ON FOREIGNERS

WA031313 Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSR in Russian No 22, 30 May 84 pp 472-473

[Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR: "On the Administrative Responsibility of Officials and Other Citizens for Violation of the Relevant Requirements Contained in the USSR Legislative Documents Establishing Rules For Stay in the USSR and for Transit Travel Across the Territory of the USSR by Foreign Citizens or Stateless People"]

[Text] The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Decrees:

1. To establish that officials of enterprises, institutions and organizations which receive foreigners or stateless people in the USSR or which are in charge of providing services to them, and which officials are fulfilling duties connected with the observance of the conditions for a stay in the USSR by foreigners and stateless people, are liable to an administrative penalty in the form of a warning or a fine of from ten to one hundred rubles in case of a violation of the established procedure for their registration, checking in or out, registration of their documents giving them the right to stay, travel, and change their place of residence in the USSR.

2. Citizens who have invited foreigners and stateless people to the USSR privately and who have provided them with housing are liable to an administrative penalty in the form of a warning or a fine of from ten to fifty rubles for not taking steps to ensure their prompt registration, checking in or out, as provided for in the established procedure.

3. Citizens who have provided foreigners or stateless people with housing or means of transportation, or who have provided them with other services in violation of the established regulations for the stay of foreigners or stateless people in the USSR and of regulations concerning transit travel across the territory of the USSR are liable to an administrative penalty in the form of a warning or a fine in the amount of from ten to fifty rubles.

4. Officials and citizens incur administrative responsibility for violations envisaged in this decree if these violations do not by their nature entail a criminal charge, in accordance with existing legislation.

5. The protocol of this law, which was drawn up by officials of the organs of internal affairs who were carrying out established procedures for supervision of the observance by foreigners or stateless people of the rules of residence in the USSR, and transit travel through the territory of the USSR serves as a basis for instituting administrative proceedings against guilty persons in accordance with this decree.

6. Cases concerning administrative violations of the law, envisaged in this decree, will be considered by the director or the deputy director of the directorate of internal affairs of the executive committee of the regional, city, or city regional soviet of national deputies.

7. This decree will enter into effect on July 1, 1984.

Secretary of the Presidium
of the Supreme Soviet
of the USSR
T. Menteshashvili

Chairman of the Presidium
of the Supreme Soviet
of the USSR
K. Chernenko

FILM ON SOVIET COUNTER-CIA OPERATION RELEASED

LD021749 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Work is coming to an end at the Gorkiy Film Studio on a television film serial called "TASS Is Authorized To State..." [TASS Upolnomochen Zayavit...] Our correspondent, Lidiya Sechenova, reports:

[Sechenova] Here today is the final day of putting the sound track to the film "TASS Is Authorized To State...". The film, commissioned by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, is being directed by Vladimir Fokin, whom you will know now from his films "The Detective" and "Aleksander the Little." Vladimir Petrovich, this is your third picture -- a long and complex one -- and one could say that it was a work of cinematic art.

[Begin Fokin recording] Yes, it is long -- it's in 10 parts -- and the whole subject matter of the film is taken from life since it is based on real events: one of the very vivid and very expertly carried out Soviet counterintelligence operations against the CIA here in our country. The picture features very many remarkable actors. The most important part -- that of General Konstantinov -- is played by Vyacheslav Vasilyevich Tikhonov. I have been very happy to work with Yuriy Mefodiyevich Solomin, for example, who plays the part of Slavin. Nikolay Zasukhin plays the third major part, of Colonel Makarov: (Vakhtan Kikabidze) plays the deputy CIA area resident. Leonid Kuravlev, Mikhail (Gluzkiy) -- there really are a lot of actors -- about 50 -- in the film! For all of us -- I mean all those involved in the film -- work on such a vast film was without doubt a very solid professional schooling. [end recording] Thank you. The work is still going on, and as you will understand, of course, the actors have limited time to give interviews. But we also have to speak with Mikhail Andreyevich (Gluzkiy). What interested you in this role?

[Begin (Gluzkiy) recording] Here I am playing Lieutenant General Fedorov, a man, in my opinion, who continued the great traditions that were passed down from Feliks Edmundovich Dzerzhinskiy and his comrades-in-arms. The heroes' actions in this picture are not simply an entertaining detective story: They represent thoughts about what must be done to prevent the intrigues of those people who want to unleash a war that could be a catastrophe for all mankind. That, first and foremost, is probably what our film, "TASS Is Authorized To State..." is all about.

POLLUTION CASE DEFENDENTS RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

PM021557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with M.A. Potebenko, Ukrainian SSR deputy prosecutor, conducted 29 June by V. Zakharko, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Calling": "Dumping in the Dnestr; Why Is a Trial Being Postponed?" -- place not given]

[Text] Four men who were arrested in connection with the accident at the Stebniki Potassium Plant in Lvov Oblast have been released from custody. This news was confirmed to me in a 29 June telephone conversation with M.A. Potebenko, Ukrainian SSR deputy prosecutor.

[Potebenko] At the time, IZVESTIYA reported in detail on the 15 September 1983 accident at Stebniki when 4.5 million cubic meters of waste product from the industrial cycle -- the so-called brine -- escaped from a special storage tank. The bulk of it ran into the Dnestr River considerably polluting it. Shortly afterward, the Ukrainian SSR's Prosecutor's Office instituted criminal proceedings against seven leading specialists -- designers, construction workers, and operators -- who had allowed the accident to take place. Four of them were taken into custody. But now new circumstances have come to light which have caused investigations to be halted, and we have therefore altered the measures for ensuring the appearance of the defendants -- those in custody have been released.

[Zakharko] Investigations cannot be interminable, that is understood. But what is the essence of the new circumstances?

[Potebenko] A need has arisen to conduct a comprehensive hydrogeological survey. The question of conducting one was posed by scientists from the USSR Ministry of Geology Mineral Raw Materials Scientific Research Institute and the USSR Gosstroy Main Administration for Expert Review of Designs and Budget Estimates for Construction Work. The specialists are noting that the Stebniki plant is sited in a complex geological region.

This is a zone of helium-bearing faults where tremors and earth movements can take place deep underground. Hence, the supposition that active faults were the prime cause for the bursting of the dam, in which a "hole" 60 meters wide and up to 14 meters deep was formed.

Scientific substantiation is needed to confirm this version. A big package of survey work has been outlined in the area, including geophysical, deformation-measurement [deformometricheskiy] and geochemical research and drilling...The results of the research will help us, and subsequently, the court, to determine the level of certain officials' responsibility for the accident.

I want to note that the case was to have been passed to the court in March-April, but the need for a survey has prolonged the schedule. Do we regret that? No! We are obliged to take into consideration everything that promotes a complete understanding of the affair -- people's fate depends on it.

[Zakharko] When will the survey be over! Which of these scientists will have the last word?

[Potebenko] Here there is cause for regret -- rain in Lvov Oblast has been hampering comprehensive soil research for more than a month, and because of the moisture, the instruments may distort the true picture. Material from space surveys of the area are also being included in the research program.

The scientific commission comprises nine geologists and is headed by Doctor of Sciences V.M. Shestopalov, deputy director of the Ukranian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Geological Sciences.

[Zakharko] Mikhail Alexseyevich! Do you accept the possibility that the outcome of the entire unhappy Dnestr River pollution affair will be that there are no directly guilty parties? That the chief and sole blame will be laid at the door of nature itself and of these mysterious, deep, helium-bearing faults that have nothing to do with people [dalekiye ot lyudey]?

[Potebenko] Only the court can give definitive answers. Let us wait for its findings.

SOME ETHNIC WRITERS 'OVEREMBELLISH THE PAST'

PM271417 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 24 June in its First Edition front-pages a 1,500-word article by Mustay Karim, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and people's poet of Bashkiria, under the heading "The People's Soviets."

The article, pegged to the recent RSFSR Supreme Soviet session, discusses the important role of the rural soviets and their deputies and concludes:

"The materials of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko particularly highlight the tasks of the soviets in working people's international education and the improvement of inter-national [mezhnatsionalnye] relations. The victory of Lenin's nationalities policy is notable for the fact that every socialist nation has asserted itself, without any claim to exclusiveness or superiority over others and without complaining of its poverty. The self-assertion of each took place under conditions of mutual understanding, ideological linking and spiritual merging. That is why it is natural that fine qualities should have formed in our peoples -- national modesty and national nobility. The nations' rapprochement is a living process: difficulties are inherent in it, and there are moments when they are overcome. It proceeds constantly and therefore requires the soviets' unremitting attention.

"Unfortunately, we do encounter distressing instances when some people announce their successes too loudly, even boastfully, and are excessively concerned for their local prestige. Some historians and writers from the national republics, whose sense of national modesty and scientific objectivity has deserted them, are beginning to over-embellish the past, are seeking to break off a 'lump' of history and make their mark on it in order to prove that they belong to the most ancient cultures, to the envy of others. If one national writer asserts that it was his ancestors who invented the wheel, then it costs another nothing to argue that his predecessors began to distill axle grease -- tar -- long before the former were tinkering with their wheel. This so-called 'broad' view of the past is a sign of national narrowness, which does not accord with the norms of our socialist communal life...

"What can be said in conclusion? I believe that everything beautiful, sensible, and necessary to man is preserved and augmented on our wonderful soviet land when it has soviet power led by the party of the communists."

CONVOY REACHES ARCTIC PORT EARLIER THAN USUAL

LD012119 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 1 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Soviet seamen celebrated their professional holiday with a successful assault on ice in the east of the Arctic: the nuclear-powered ice-breaker Leonid Brezhnev conducted the first transport motorship from Murmansk to the port of Pevek in Chukota 40 days earlier than usual. Timofey Guzhenko, USSR minister of the merchant marine, has congratulated the participants in the long passage today, the Day of the Workers of the Merchant Marine and Inland Waterways.

Navigation in the Chukchee Sea has been started earlier this year in connection with the events of last year, when the delivery of cargos to the ports of Chukotka protracted till autumn, and tens of transport ships were caught into an ice trap in the De Long Strait and were seriously damaged.

This year's navigation season in the eastern sector of the Arctic, as scientists forecast, will be no easier than the last years'. Therefore, the flag-ship of the Soviet ice-breaker fleet has arrived in Pevek so early.

The Leonid Brezhnev, one of the world's most powerful ice-breakers (75,000 hp), was planning to reach the port of destination even earlier, but the passage was a difficult one -- in Vilkitskiy Strait it was detained by a heavy compression of two-metre thick ice. Even later the caravan could move on with difficulty, at the rate of 10-15 miles, and even less, during a four-hour watch. When arriving at the port of Pevek, long-shoremen started a speedy unloading of the ship fearing a possible deterioration of the ice situation.

In the western sector of the Arctic work is done strictly on schedule. The transport conveyer linking the mouth of the Siberian Yenisey River with Murmansk and farther on -- with the ports of Europe is functioning non-stop. It ensures the delivery of ore from the Norilsk ore-metallurgical works and of commercial timber.

During the navigation season of 1984 large tonnage motorships of the Norilsk type built in Finland will find many uses. These many-purpose ships can navigate in temperatures down to 50 degrees below zero centigrade and negotiate one metre thick ice-fields on their own.

COMPARISON OF UZBEK CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 24 June 1984 carries on page 1 a report on the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. The PRAVDA VOSTOKA report, entitled "Information Report on Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum," has been compared with the Tashkent Domestic Russian version published in the 26 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages R 32-33, under the headline "Ligachev Attends Uzbek Central Committee Plenum," revealing the following variations:

Page R 33, paragraph one, line four, PRAVDA VOSTOKA reads:... Samarkand Party Obkom; Prasolov, secretary of the... (correcting name)

Same paragraph, lines five and six, PRAVDA VOSTOKA reads:... ASSR Party Committee; Ganiyeva, first secretary... (correcting name)

Parge R 33, paragraph three, sole line, to paragraph four, PRAVDA VOSTOKA reads:... were confirmed:

Comrade Kretov, as chief of... (correcting name)

Paragraph four, line two, PRAVDA VOSTOKA reads:... committee; and Comrade Khaydarov, as administrator in... (correcting name)

Paragraph five. lines one, PRAVDA VOSTOKA reads:... plenum were Comrade Mogilnichenko, deputy chief of... (correcting name)

Same paragraph, line two, PRAVDA VOSTOKA reads:... Smirnov, chief of a sector in the organizational... (substituting "a sector" for "center."

COMPARISON ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO SMOLENSK OBLAST

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 June 1984 carries on page 2 of its First Edition a TASS report on CPSU Central Committee Politburo member M.S. Gorbachev activities in Smolensk Oblast from 25-27 June. The PRAVDA report, headlined "M. S. Gorbachev's Stay in Smolensk Oblast," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version published in the 29 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 10, under the subhead "Gorbachev's Activities in Smolensk," and found to be identical.

QUALITY CONTROLS SET FOR INDUSTRIAL GOODS

LD291105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] From 1 July, a new system of certifying the quality of industrial products takes effect in our country. The main purpose of this innovation is to curb the production of low quality goods. Two categories of quality are being established -- higher and first. Higher will apply to products that meet or exceed the level of leading world samples. A state quality mark will be assigned to it. Category first will apply to products that meet current demands, including fashions and existing standards. Goods that do not conform to these categories will be removed from production.

Food products, raw materials, cosmetics, and works of art will not be certified. In order to obtain a higher quality rating, products must undergo comprehensive tests. The certification is valid for 3 years. If a product does not pass certification, the enterprise in question will be given 2 months to correct the situation. If this is not done, the product will be taken out of production.

CONSUMER SERVICES MINISTRY BEGINS EXPERIMENT

LD301511 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services is commencing an economic experiment 1 July in eight areas of the republic. Over to our correspondent Lyudmila Semina:

[Begin recording] [Semina] Financial autonomy and "at your service" -- that is how we describe the subject of a conversation with (Vyacheslav Trofimovich Kopytin), director of the Republican Center for the Scientific Organization of Labor and Administration of Consumer Services:

[Kopytin] The aim of this experiment is to fundamentally improve the services provided the Soviet people. A number of levers of an economic and organizational nature are envisaged. What levers? Well, first of all, enterprises are to be given greater incentive to improve their services. This will be done by the adoption of certain procedures for the allocation of incentive funds and funds for production and social development. The more profit there is, the easier it will be for us to create favorable conditions for our workers. In other words, this profit will be spent on the construction of housing, the development of production, social needs, holiday vouchers, the construction of sanitoriums, and so on and so forth.

[Semina] There are good and bad hairdressers. How can one make it worthwhile for all of them to become good?

[Kopytin] Let us look at the situation as it is now. You go to a top-class hairdresser It is slightly more expensive there, but high-class hairdressers work there. You pay slightly more for their services but you get an excellent hairdo. However, look at it this way. We do not have all that many hair salons. A highly-skilled hairdresser in the top or first grade has no incentive at the moment to work in a simple hairdresser's shop. But now a highly-skilled hairdresser who is prepared to do high-class work in an ordinary hairdresser's shop will receive the same higher pay which he or she now gets at a salon. This is a very good arrangement. It will encourage skilled hairdressers to work in ordinary hairdresser's shops. It will create the maximum convenience for people so that they are not obliged to seek out a salon.

[Semina] We often have to wait in line outside television repair shops and tailor shops. It can be difficult to get a hairdressing appointment.

[Kopytin] While the experiment is on, such areas as the creation of comfortable conditions for people and the maximum expansion of express service will begin to develop on a broad scale for the first time in the consumer services sector. The express service will be somewhat more expensive, but it will be a same day service, available during the evening, at night, and during holidays. At such times, you will be able to obtain the services you need. This has not really been the case in our country up to now. Comfortable conditions will be provided people while they obtain services. While you are waiting for a repair job to be done, you will be able to drink coffee. You will be able to obtain ancillary services at the same enterprise. If it is a hairdresser's shop, you will be able to purchase perfumes. This will make life easier and create certain favorable conditions. [end recording]

LABOR DISCIPLINE NEEDED TO OVERCOME ABSENTEEISM

LD011939 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jul 84

[From the Vremya newscast; by political observer Viktor Beketov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Summer and the vacation season are in full swing, and the more crowded it gets on the beaches, on the tourist routes, in the health centers and recreation homes, the more roomy it becomes in the workshops and on the construction sites. It is indeed during the summer months that the problem of working hands is at its most acute in our country. But it is not just a question of holidays, although these have to be planned with due consideration for the interests of production. Beautiful summer days add to one's daily chores and sometimes, too, to temptations. There are jobs to do in the yard and the garden; there are relatives in the countryside to be visited; and so on. So excuses of different kinds are made to get time off from work.

But the state of labor discipline must not depend upon the weather and the time of year. Working time is for work. This principle has to be made the norm -- in the literal meaning of the word -- for every day. The State Committee for Labor and Social Problems has studied the progress of the implementation of measures to strengthen labor discipline. The analysis showed that, as a result of measures taken, worker turnover has been reduced. Last year, in comparison with 1982, it was reduced by 226,000 people. Losses of working time have been reduced by 10.9 million man days.

However, there is still a long way to go before the goal is reached. Moreover, as is indicated by local reports in some collectives, discipline has become noticeably lax recently. Particularly great are losses resulting from absenteeism and idle time in departments under the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry; the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry; the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises; and the Ministry of Rural Construction of the USSR; in the enterprises of Georgia and Tajikistan; and on the construction sites of Moldavia and Latvia. At the same time, the collectives have received broad powers, backed up by legislation, the application of which is capable of helping in the matter. In places where they make skillful use of these powers, the results are plain to see. Thus, in Voroshilovgrad Oblast, they introduced a strict rule: if you have taken days off, then you forego the same number of days vacation or you are given work paid at a lower rate for a period of up to 3 months. The result is that losses of working time because of absenteeism have been reduced by 11 percent in the oblast.

The improvement in collectives where the team form of labor organization and stimulation predominates is even more noticeable. Thus, among workers belonging to teams that are paid on the common contract system, resignations are 2.7 times less than among those working individually. Or take the following example: Turnover of workers in financially autonomous teams is 3.5 times lower than it is among builders not using the self-financing system.

A new work week begins tomorrow, and in this connection it is worthwile once again recalling the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that the issue of organization, of order, is for us a key one, one of principle. On this there can be no two opinions. In the solution of this task everything is important -- communist education; measures for material and moral incentives and for state and public influence. An all-round integrated approach is needed.

VLADIMIROV REVIEWS BAYBAKOV BOOK ON OIL INDUSTRY

PM290842 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Jun 84 p 10

[Book review by Y. Vladimirov under the rubric "Margin Notes": "Time of Great Changes"]

[Text] In recent years, many works of historical journalism have been published by Soviet, party, and state figures and major organizers of the national economy. They include N.K. Baybakov's recent book "Life's Concern" (footnote) (N.K. Baybakov: "Life's Concern," [Delo Zhizni] SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Publishing House, Moscow 1983), in which both the subject itself and rich factual material make it possible to include in the genre of the topical documentary and works analyzing and generalizing experience, which is extraordinarily valuable to us.

Essentially, what N.K. Baybakov has written is the biography of the Soviet oil industry. The author gives us a retrospective view of the development of this leading energy sector over 120 years and naturally focuses attention on the post-October period -- on the "Soviet oil era," as he calls those years.

The book's uniqueness lies in the fact that it is written by a man who spent many years as head of the country's oil industry, who traveled the path from an ordinary oilfield engineer in Baku to people's commissar and minister of the USSR, and who now holds the post of chairman of the USSR Gosplan and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. His tremendous organizing and economic experience -- that "eternal teacher of life" -- helps Nikolay Kostantinovich Baybakov describe the details and people involved in the hard work of the oil industry in the first Soviet 5-year plans, the grim war days, and postwar building... The second Baku, the third Baku... How many fine, albeit arduous, events have been experienced!

There is no need to name all the places or to cite the chronology of events described in the book. I want to emphasize the "feeling of being there": in some places rapidly, in passing, and in some places stopping on the way, the reader, with the author, views all the main sites of "the museum of oil history." The reader meets with remarkable people: Academician I.M. Gubkin; G.T. Ovnatanov, an oil engineer from Azerbaijan; Yu.G. Erve and F.K. Salmanov, the first to open up the Tyumen oil and gas reserves; A.G. Grigoryeva, chairman of the Surgutskiy Rayispolkom; and V.I. Muravlenko, chief of "Glavtyumenneftegaz"...

In general, we should note that N.K. Baybakov's love for the Tyumen region, for the "Siberian Baku," can be discerned everywhere. I have visited Tyumen and been struck myself by the scale of the changes and the unusual progress in everything, and I am not surprised at this love, this involvement.

Indeed, there is only one thing that can surprise me -- the people's pace, selflessness, and optimism. Who does not know about conditions in West Siberia, especially its northern part! And yet that "Tyumen acceleration" does exist! It is a fact, not mere words.

In the book you can sense the author's other passion. He is an engineer and is familiar with everything that has to do with engineering. He is a scientist, a researcher, and is not indifferent to the fate of discoveries, quests, and solutions. In the preface to "Life's Concern," Academician A.A. Trofimuk writes about this very aptly, in my opinion: "...He always creates a favorable atmosphere for scientific and engineering discussions, disputes, and debates... I must stress this quality of the author's, of exceptional benefit for developing any matter."

Closeness to matters, to actual practice, the ability to combine this "earthly" and applied subject with problems of state strategy is a quality of supreme importance for a modern leader, and I want to say that the book views the oil workers' production life in just this context -- within the package of economic, social, and moral tasks. Scientific and technical progress cannot be of self-sufficient import; man alongside technology is not "man as onlooker." The buildup of oil extraction capacities does not obviate the need for the construction of apartment blocks, schools, and hospitals -- if the state spends R20,000 on each person coming to North Tyumen, this expenditure, understandably, does not go to waste.

The author draws us into the sphere of past and present public concerns, immediate and long-term prospects. For him, socialism is something alive and real. From this viewpoint, too, the book is guaranteed a sequel. By life itself. By the people who are to carry on the trailblazers' cause.

WASTEFUL USE OF BUILDINGS IN RURAL AREAS NOTED

LD031112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 3 Jul 84

[From the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA review]

[Text] An important problem in the Russian Non-Chernozem Zone is examined today in an article entitled: "Forgotten Villages": "The Result of a Journalists' Expedition to the Villages of Smolensk Oblast." The housing which kolkhozes and sovkhozes currently have at their disposal is for the most part well-built. Unfortunately, however, it is usually lacking in amenities. The appearance of uninhabited villages and empty houses in a region where every apartment should be accounted for is an alarming fact, and it demands not only urgent intervention, but also a solution: measures which would put an end to bad management. Basically, there is no effective control in the countryside over the use of buildings. It is not only a question of homes: it also happens that other buildings are left to their own fate and transformed into monuments to wastefulness.

MORE USE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY TO CREATE ENERGY URGED

PM291105 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 June in its First Edition publishes on page 3, under the headline "Bioenergy at the Start of Its Life; Problems and Opinions," a 2,000-word article by V. Dobrokhotov, chief of the Power and Electrical Engineering Department of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; A. Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; and Academician M. Styrikovich, on the use of biomass for energy and other purposes. The authors review the situation in this sphere since the USSR long-term Energy Program stipulated creating a material and technical base for the "broad use of nontraditional sources of energy."

The term biomass embraces "all types of plant and animal life waste products," the authors write, so that there are "huge sources" of such biomass both in the country and the city. These can be transformed by thermochemical processes or, more frequently, by the application of biotechnology in the form of "anaerobic fermentation" or "hydrolysis" to produce biogas or ethanol with various byproducts of rich fertilizer or feed additives. But, the authors write, this potential is being realized by any means, and large sources, particulary in the timber industry, remain untapped. Although there are several commendable projects in progress, these are not extensive enough and often lack the necessary equipment, they continue. All the relevant bodies and ministries must do more to exploit this potential, they conclude, and propose that a "science and production association" for biotechnology be created.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN TANKER -- The Volgograd shipbuilders have built seven tankers for Azerbaijan in accordance with orders placed by the Caspian Maritime Organization during the past few years. Recently, the Volgograd shipbuilders launched a new tanker. The last touches are being made on the new tanker, which will be sent to the Caspian Sea in the fall. The new tanker has been named after Geray Akhmedov, Azerbaijan's brave son and Soviet hero. The new tanker has been built in accordance with the latest scientific and technological discoveries. It will be used in [word indistinct] in the Caspian Sea. [Text] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 28 May 84 GF]

POWER FOR MINING INDUSTRY -- Another set at the Kolyma GES has been put on industrial load ahead of schedule. The main consumer of electricity from the GES is the mining industry, which needs as much power as possible during the summer. From now on, the towns and settlements of central areas of Magadan Oblast will also receive a steady supply of electricity. The station's first stage includes an underground generating hall with its sets, a stone-filled dam about 80 meters high, and a large reservoir. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Jun 84 LD]

COSMOS 1580 LAUNCHED; OPERATING NORMALLY

LD300720 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 30 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched another satellite in the Cosmos series on Friday to continue space exploration.

Cosmos-1580 was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parametres:

Initial period of revolution -- 90.4 minutes,

Maximum distance from earth -- 367 kilometres,

Minimum distance -- 249 kilometres,

Inclination -- 62.8 degrees.

The satellite's equipment is functioning normally.

PRAVDA VIEWS EFFORTS IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

PM291404 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 June in its First Edition carries on page 3 a 2,500-word article by USSR Academy of Sciences Vice President Academician Yu. Ovchinnikov entitled "Probing the Secrets of Living Matter" and published under the rubric "Scientific Horizons." The article catalogs Soviet developments and research in the biological sciences and notes that CPSU Central Committee General Secretary K.U. Chernenko "has repeatedly stressed the significance of this sphere of science for the national economy, for the improvement of our people's well-being and Soviet health services," and that he "initiated the accelerated development of scientific and scientific-technical research in the sphere and is giving it constant backing and assistance." The article concludes by denoucning alleged U.S. attempts to "belittle the significance of Soviet work in biology."